CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 218 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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IODINE
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
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P & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
7th December	MASHOBRA	8,288
21st ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 16th ,,	SICILIA	
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,,	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILLA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellora.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Sept.	BAMORA	P. Gulf via Karach
15th ,,	VARELA	Busrah via Karachi
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
20th ,,	TABOBA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jaladuta"	6700	15th Sept.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Esmail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K.LINE.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	18 Sep
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	18 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Intertst is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,958,000
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Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.
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I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
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Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Fully paid-up Capital Fl80,000,000 . £6,666,666
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Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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INSURANCE
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The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
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Call it what you will—
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SHIPCHANDLER CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fleul, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Maragon.
Telephone 2457.

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VACANCY for one pupil to learn "DENTISTRY." For premium, etc., No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4899

WANTED AN ABLE TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK. Apply MEMBER IN CHARGE, ALL INDIA CONGRESS KHADDAR DEPARTMENT, 133/85, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R4888.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for the erection of Gin and Press Factory. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to SETH RAGHUNATHDAS RAMPRATAP, Akola (Berar).
A R4864

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every part of India to sell Shuddh Swadeshi toilet and washing soaps of different descriptions, on good commission and liberal allowance. Apply sharp for terms, rate sheet and sample box valuing Rs. 2-8 only to THE ANAND SOAP FACTORY, MEERUT.
A R4917

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 per mensem respectively. No money required. Marvellous opportunity to endeavouring people!! Success guaranteed!!! Apply with two annas stamps for particulars. INDIA MANUFACTURING CO., MURREE.
A R4921

WANTED.—A SUB-OVERSEER, energetic, experienced in Surveying, Irrigation Works for P. W. Department. Post permanent. Starting decent salary and allowance with good prospects. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience, with copies of testimonials to THE STATE ENGINEER, Jamkhandi.
A R4891

DO YOU WANT TO EARN MONEY in your spare time? Then write stories or articles, news of the place you are in, or the present political situation of India, or international political situation of the world, possibilities of commerce, development of industries, etc. Any contributions sent and used will be paid for very liberally. Those not accepted will be returned if stamped and addressed envelopes are sent. Address P. O. Box 558, Bombay.
A C14311

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

UPPER STOREY of a palacious bungalow, facing sea, with garden at Warden Road. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening or before 11 in the morning.
C R4911

MOTOR GARAGES with Lockers at Rs. 30 per month at The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R4858

TO BE LET—At Gowalia Tank Road, Motor Car Show-room and Blocks for high class people. Immediate occupation. With all up-to-date arrangements. Rent moderate. Please apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office. (New Building.)
C R4897

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
C R4804

DECENT FLAT at Warden Road in Ahmed Mansion, fitted with up-to-date fittings and conveniences Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening or before 11 in the morning.
R4912

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated house for offices, junction Mint Road, Manordas Street, Fort. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, first floor.
C R4878

HOTELS, ETC.

POONA—HOTEL DE PARIS, (late Rajmahal) Connaught Road. Best and most central locality opposite General Post Office. European management. Just the place for middle classes. Terms moderate. Indians welcomed. Apply MRS. FALLOFIELD.
14239

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.—FOR SALE one up-to-date GIN AND PRESS FACTORY in the best cotton centre can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
G R4928

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12993

11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, William pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; 5 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 5-8; 11 lbs. parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR. Tele. "AMBA."
GA R4918

LOST AND FOUND.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.—LOST OR MISLAID.—Two Share Certificates in respect of Ten shares No. 916017/916026 of The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., in the name of L. Guranditta Mull, c/o Messrs Shazadah Nand and Sons, Amritsar, have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the REGISTERED OFFICERS of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
PB R4920

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—COLOURED PRINTING AND LITHO INK, and rough paper, going very cheap. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, 9 Anant Wadi, Bombay. 2.
T R4822

WANTED—Gentlemen to know that Messrs. The Goa Exposition Bureau, 1922, undertakes to afford all facilities to intending visitors to Goa, for the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier. Apply for particulars to their agents, Messrs. OVERSEAS AND INLAND GENERAL AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R4929

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CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicities, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.

No operation No injection.

Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM, WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

SPORTS.

POONA RACES

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS.

By Capt. NEMO.

EXPERT TIPSTER and friend of Racing Professionals.

For 1st Day, 2nd Big Meeting.

3 Winners and 4 Places only will be given. Price Rs. 5. Apply 27, ROPE WALK STREET, FORT.
S R4907

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA

WILL BE RE-OPENED as usual on and from the 1st of October, 1922. Application Forms for admission can be had from the undersigned.

B. G. PADHYE.
Joint Hon. Secretary.

C/o Sir Bhalchandra Krishna,
Girgaon, Bombay.
13-9-22.

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Mills Nos. 277 and 278 belonging to Macherla Ramanna, have been LOST and his son Macherla Ramanna Sivachidambariah is applying to the Mills for duplicates. Any one wrongfully dealing in these shares will be dealt with according to law.

MACHERLA RAMANNA SIVACHIDAMBARIAH.
C R4893

TO MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF INDIAN GOODS.

THE BUYER of a wholesale London warehouse is arriving in India on the 25th September and desires to get into communication with the manufacturers of Inndian goods viz:—Carpets, wood, brass, ivory, silverware, Indian Cotton and Silk goods etc., etc. Also willing to accept the London Agency for any class of Inndian ware. Extensive purchases anticipated and cash will be paid at time of purchase.

Will manufacturers please reply to:—

PANDIT MANNU LALL MISRA,
Brahmarshi Aushadhalaya,
Coolie Bazar, CAWNPORE.
C14324

WANTED.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Chemistry on Hyderabad Siccа Rs. 350—25—600. Must be an M.Sc. in Chemistry and capable of lecturing in Urdu. Applications must reach the undersigned by 30th September 1922 and must contain details about:—

1. University Education.
2. Experience in teaching College classes
3. Knowledge of Urdu
4. Age
5. Birth-place and residence of the applicant.

Copies of testimonials and any works by the applicant should accompany his application.

PRINCIPAL,
Osmania University College,
Hyderabad-Deccan.
C14325

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Old Share Certificate No. 281 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Kursondas Dayabhai, is LOST or MISPLACED, and the undersigned has, therefore, applied to the Company for a duplicate thereof. If any person has any claim to the said share, he must submit it to the Company within one month from the date hereof, on the expiration of which period I shall be entitled to the issue of the New Certificate from the Company free from all kinds of claims whatsoever to the said share.

KARSANDAS DAYABHAI.
Bombay, 11th September, 1922.
C14316

THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1922, at 8-30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kampti Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, to consider the City Extension Scheme and the question of raising a loan, to meet the necessary capital expenditure, from the Imperial Bank of India on the personal security of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.
C14298

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDUL SHAKOOR will be held at Vassanji House, opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, when all the creditors are requested to attend.

Bombay, 14th September, 1922.

LAXMIDAS HARIDAS,
President of the Meeting of the Creditors.
R4924

TENDERS.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

TENDERS are invited from approved contractors for the construction of the New Convocation Hall at Lucknow from the drawings prepared by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., estimated to cost about Rupees Twenty-five lakhs.

Tenders are to be delivered in sealed covers accompanied by Rupees One thousand in Currency Notes as earntst money, before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 31st October, 1922, at the office of Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., Architect, Raisina, Delhi.

The Drawings and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at, and the Forms of Tender and Abstract of Quantities obtaintd from the office of:—

Mr. C. G. BLOMFIELD, F.S.I.,
Architect,
10, Alipur Road, DELHI.
TA C14282

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing (1) "a Band-stand at Chowpatti," (2) "washing places and conveniences at Cavel St." and (3) "masonry stalls in the Vegetable section of the A. C. Markets," will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) Monday, 25th day of September, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Bombay, 14th September, 1922.
C14323

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION of (1) an OVOID SEWER from the junction of Dadar Road and Naigam Cross Road to the City Improvement Trust "East to West" 100 feet Avenue and (2) STORM WATER DRAINS in a portion of Ghorupdeo Road, Albert Road and Port Trust New Road will be received up 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 25th day of September, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th September, 1922.
TA 14332

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, bachelor, a student..... Deceased.

TRICUMDAS HARIDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu merchant, residing at Berah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 29 th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

29th day of August, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C14331

AMUSEMENTS

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOVE-STORY OF THE ORIENT!

Milton has described the splendour of the East in these immortal lines

"The gorgeous East, with richest hand showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold!"

BAGHDAD—the historic city where the Caliphs swayed their spiritual rule over the Islamic world; Baghdad, where the houries swayed the hearts of the conquerors of the world; Baghdad of a thousand years ago springs into life again right before your eyes in

"KISMET"
"KISMET"
"KISMET"

The screen interpretation of the world-renowned stage play with America's greatest emotion actor

OTIS SKINNER

in the supremely sublime and sentimental role of Haji the beggar of Baghdad whose charming daughter is woed and won by the mighty Caliph.

To-day is khordadsal—the Great Parsi Holiday. And To-day is

THE VERY LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE OPENING FIVE PARTS

of thus staggering sumptuous stupendous sensational Picture that has cost

15 LAKHS OF RUPEES!

"KISMET"
"KISMET"
"KISMET"

It will be your kismet if you miss this tremendous epoch-making film that has set the whole Bombay raving about it!

The Programme includes the International News and a Billic Rhodes Comedy. "Tom, Dick and Harry."

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Genl. Man. (Bombay Circuit) James McGrath.

Bandman's Eastern Circuit, Ltd. presents

ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
AND
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S LONDON CO.
in the Latest London Dramatic Successes

TO-DAY FRI. 15th Sept. at 9-30 prompt
W. E. HOLLOWAY
IN
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"
the beautiful historical play by John Drinkwater.

SAT. 16 Sept. at 9-30 prompt
AND MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 5-30 p m
CLAUDE ALLISTER, CHERRY HARDY and LESLIE GRAHAM in Sir GERALD Du MAURIER'S GREAT SUCCESS
"BULL-DOG DRUMMOND"
From Wyndham's Theatre, London.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Booking at ROSE & Co., Ld. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMING! SEPT. 20TH.
THE AMAZING SUPER PICTURE.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
featuring
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
and
Thousands of men and women, bare-back riders; Amazons, Barbaric dancers, Pagan beauties; thousands of horses, lions, tigers chimpanzees and bears.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 4-39, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
A PARSI SOCIAL SKIT
featuring
The late Miss Gohur and Master Mohun, Mr. Chhapgar and Mr. Daliba Sarkari.
"BOODHA BOOBUKH"
Written by the well-known Gujrati Writer, Mr. GULFAM.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. 'PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
FIRST INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. *TO-NIGHT AT* 9-30 p. m.
Grand Fare-well Performance To Decide a wager of Rs. 500
Dr. ALVARO a Spiritualist
VS
Dr. SONEJI of Bombay
To Divulji the contents of a letter in a sealed envelope in the presence of audience of to-day's show
THEOSOPHISTS & DOCTORS
SCIENTIST, SCEPTICS, will be fully *CONVINCED OF OCCULT SCIENCE*;
N. B. seats booked at the theatre.
Rate Rs. 5; 3; 2; 1; and As. 8.

!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
Friday 15th Sept. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPMAN
Saturday 16th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 17th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Friday the 15th, September, 1922
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE
SHAKUNTAL
(at 3 p. m.)
Saturday the 16th, September, 1922
MUKANAYAK
(at 8-30 p. m.)
Sunday the 17th, September, 1922
SWAYAMVAR
(at 3 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY.
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physician
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE IMMIGRANT

Here's a NOVELTY for You!
(Late "Star" Cinema)
Re-Opening under entirely New Proprietorship and Expert management of the "Imperial" proprietors in the name of
THE
NOVELTY!
CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
A Special Select Picture for the opening week
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
"THE CARNIVAL CHILD"
A "PATHE" Superb Comedy drama
together with
"PATHE" GAZETTE and a "SNUB POLARD" Comedy.
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Saturday Sunday & Bank Holidays, Extra Matinee 3-30
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 2, 1, As. 12, 8, 6, 3

SPECIAL SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT for Ladies, Children & Family in Balcony
Reserved Seats at specially reduced Concession Rates As. 12 only.

ONCE AGAIN.
By the request of our numerous patrons, we are presenting again Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.'s Super production.
Ahiravan-Mahiravan Vadh.
An episode from the epic Ramayan, depicting Aryan life in ancient days; and recalling to our mind the heroism, courage and strength of the Aryan race of that time
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
POPULAR PRICES.
4 SHOWS DAILY.
Holidays Extra Show 3-30.
NEXT WEEK
PITRODHAR
OR
THE REDEEMER
A New Brilliant, Production of THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 5778 OF 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of August 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 order 5 Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and order VIII, Rule 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHIVJIRAM RAMNATH, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Ramadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

SURAJMAL VIAS, until recently carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay as broker in cotton, linseed, wheat, silver and gold, then latterly residing at Rani District Bikaner Rajputana, a Native State but at present whereabouts unknown. ... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 14,012-8-8 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 30th November 1921 till judgment or in the alternative the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,412-8-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 26th May 1922 till payment and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of September, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and in particular for the Plaintiff the following documents:—

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD for Prothonotary

W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of September, 1922.
Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14335

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3294 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 9th day of August, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within Four Weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

TARACHAND LALCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Share Broker at Share Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) BULAKHIDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, (2) CHANDULAL BULAKHIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name of Chandulal Bulakhidas, at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort, (3) PARBHUDAS RAMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Sub-Broker in Shares, carrying on business at Share Bazar, within the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,

CHANDULAL BULAKHIDAS,

The Second Defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rupees 7,30s-12-0 as per account annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and for costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of October, 1922 at a quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in forenoon, in a person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of August, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary,

W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14326

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3360 of 1922

Messrs. NAGJI MOTIJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

Vs

RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Dadar, but whose present whereabouts are not known .....Defendant.

To

RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKAR, The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the abmove suit against you interalia to recover from you Rs. 2,000 mentioned in the Plaint herein being the amount due unnder an Indenture of Mortgage in respect of property at Magathane in District Thana.

The Plaintiffs have been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons upon you by inserting this notice in Newspapers.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 3rd day of October 1922, at 11-15 O'Clock (S. T.) in the forenoon to answer the Plaintiffs and as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal, you must produce all your witnesses on that date and take notice that in default of your appearing on the day mentioned above, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1922.

VACHHA AND CO., Plaintiffs Attorneys.

337, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C14321

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 766 OF 1922.

Plaint filed this 20th day of February 1922 Summons under O XXXVII R 2 of the Cod of Civil Procedure.

GORDHANDAS VALLABHDAS, a firm carrying on business at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

(1) GULAMHUSAIN IBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Hanuman Street, without the Fort and (2) CHIMANLAL RANCHHODRAI DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 1,200/- for Principal due to them by the defendants at the foot of a hundi dated 12th August 1921 for Rs. 1,200 as mentioned in the plaint herein and interest on judgment and the costs of this suit.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 25th September, 1922.

of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,200 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 25th day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD, for Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14330

(Hundi dated 12-8-1921
Due
Date 12-8-21.

(60) Sixty days Khara after date I promise to pay to Chimanlal Ranchhodrai Desai or order the sum of Rs. 1,200 one thousand and two hundred only for value received.

GULAM HUSSEIN EBRAHIM,
C/o Kihinur Press Tamarine Lane, Fort.

(Endorsement)

Chimanlal Ranchodrai Desai,
Gordhandas Vallabhdas
TRUE COPY.
J. PANDIA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

REGINUS

Nervous debility is a bane to the human progress. Loss of energy, memory and manly Spirit, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and other troubles due to weak nerves are completely cured with our Reginus. Phial Re 1/-

CURE FOR DIABETES

—The most distressing Symptoms of the ailment—excessive thirst, burning sensation of palms and soles general weakness of the system are completely cured with our specific bot. Rs. 3/-. Free catalogue sent on request.

Kanagh t Chemical Works.

RANAGHAT (BENGAL)

Sole Agents.—

B. G. JACK AND Co.

Raval Building No. 1
Lamington Road,
Bombay No. 4

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 8469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD FRERM BRIDGE.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bawa Babool Goolmahomed Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, 1922. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortage dated 15th day of November, 1916 and made between the said Bawa Babool Goolmahomed (since deceased) of the one part and Hasonally Mahomedaly of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of the Grant Road Bridge in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 503 decimal point 68 square yards be the same a little more or less bearing Collector's Old No. 355, New No. B/13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 1A/7346 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3646 (2-3) Street Nos. 4A and 4B and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Ebrahim Haji Esak and now to Bomonji Aderji Engineer on or towards the East by the leasehold land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Rowji.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 20 decimal point 66 square yards be the same a little more or less and bearing Collector's New No. A/16998 and New Survey No. 6A/7347 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by portion of leasehold land near the Frere Over Bridge on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit on or towards the East partly by the property of Runchordas Tribhowandas and partly by the land of Hussonally Sullemanji and on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinabove described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 6921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, cottage piano, hall marked silver toilet and manicure set, Cabinet gramophone plated-ware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 17th September, 1922, at East Ville Kitridge Road, Colaba, 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used cottage piano English hall marked silver toilet and manicure set, English steel cash box, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, Cabinet gramophone. Fild cabinet, ice box, season wood almirchs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, genuine Persian carpets and platedware, cooking untensils, etc. etc.

The property of G. H. Kennedy, Esqr., Asst. Secretary to the Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 English canoe shaped victoria and bay waler with new harness, complete turn out.

1 Clement Bayard Motor Car 10-15 H.P., 4 Cylinder, 7 Seater, Landolet Body in running order.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Rehman Haji Gulam Mahomed, an Insolvent and with the consent of the mortgagee Haji Dawood Haji Elias, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the mortgagee in the undermentioned immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling houses, building and structures standing thereon, situated at Fergusson Road near the Parel Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 732 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 322, New No. EF/12358 and New Survey No. 1D and 3/2809, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2118 (1) Street No. 1114 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Kaziali Saheb, on or towards the North by the Fergusson Road and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Madhavrao Ganpatrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Assignee and for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1922.

GENUINE DOUBLE-BOILED LINSEED OIL
"BRIDGE BRAND"
Manufactured by
The New Mofussil Co. Ltd.

Guaranteed to be pure and free from any adulteration.

Quality equal to British Manufactured Oil in every espect.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT

reports on this Oil as follows:—

"DRIES WITHIN TWELVE HOURS. IT IS A GOOD SAMPLE OF GENUINE BOILED LINSEED OIL."

For prices etc. apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
New Mofussil Co. Ltd.,
HAMAM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th Sept. 1922	Total since 1st June, 1922	June 1st to 14th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 14th Sept. 1920.
	In. Cs	In. Cs	In. Cs	In. Cs
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.00	65.96	77.07	38.25
Fort (St George's Hospital) ..	..	..	79.77	43.63
Esplanade (Gov. Fej. Hospital) ..	0.00	61.70	72.93	42.41
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.00	56.82	77.96	42.95
Kamp & Co., Cavendish Bdg.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Sept. 13th.

Means of Observations taken at 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29.755
Temperature of Air	Degrees	81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.3
Dew Point	"	74.5
Relative Humidity of Air	"	0.803
Extent of cloudy sky (One whole sky cloudy—10)	"	6.2
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85.9
Minimum do	"	77.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do	Miles.	133
Fall of Rain	Inches	0.00
Total fall during month	"	3.18
Do. do. Year	"	65.96
Greatest fall of rain during 24 hours on 15 o'clock on 14th		0.60

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 14th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi, Ambala and Hissar report 0.39 inches, 1.20 inches and 0.62 inches of rain respectively. Skies are lightly clouded in the southwest and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except in the southwest. Day temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi and Multan and below it at Lahore and Ambala. Night temperature was higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.21 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri and Agra humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu, Ajmer and Bikaner report 0.44 inches, 0.32 inches and 0.20 inches of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and in defect at Jacobabad and Kotah. Day temperature was above normal at Bikaner. Night temperature was above the avarage at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports a heavy fall of 2.77 inches of rain while Surat, Deesa and Indore had 0.30 inches, 0.75 inches and 0.45 inches respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in north Gujarat and Cutch humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Bhuj, Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—All stations report rain. Jubbulpore had 0.73 inches, Saugor 0.26 inches, Hoshangabad 0.74 inches, Khandwa 0.33 inches, Akola 1.72 inches, Amraoti 0.38 inches, Nagpur 0.13 inches, Chanda 1.19 inches and Raipur 0.36 inches. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Akola humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.19 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports a heavy fall of 2.20 inches of rain while Nizamabad and Malegaon had 0.30 inches and 0.85inches respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A low pressure area lies over the north Central Provinces and rain has increased over the Central Provinces and in Central India West, Gujarat and the north Bombay and the Hyderabad Deccan. It has been nearly general in Malabar, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Gujarat and local in the north Bombay Deccan, Central India West, Rajputana, the north and east Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in the Konkan and the west United Provinces. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 2.20 inches at Aurangabad, 2.77 inches at Ahmedabad, 1.72 inches at Akola, 1.19 inches at Chanda and 1.20 inches at Ambala. The sea has become rough at Colombo.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Central India West, east Rajputana and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th September 1922.

Another depression is probably forming in the Bay. The monsoon has strengthened slightly in Burma, and north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and Hyderabad except the southwest, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the west United Provinces, the east Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Rangoon one inch; Diamond-Island four; Toungoo, Yamethin one and a half; Monywa one; Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Roorkee one and a half; Dehra-Dun, Mussooree three; Dalhousie, Ahmedabad one; Hoshangabad, Parbhani three; Nizamabad one and Kodaikanal three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPT. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA, &c. 11—						
Basra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 12th	91.0	80.0	44	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92.0	84.0	40	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	87.0	78.0	65	..	0	—0.7
Do. 13th	91.0	78.0	70	..	0	—0.7
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.0	87.0	63	..	0.52	—3.82
Rawalpindi	98.0	73.0	38	0.39	7.46	—3.16
Lahore	99.0	79.0	54	..	1.97	—3.14
Sialkot	97.0	76.0	70	0.62	9.24	+5.77
Ambala	94.0	74.0	59	1.20	7.95	+0.27
Delhi	91.0	72.0	65	..	7.06	+3.04
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	96.0	71.0	57	..	3.07	+1.45
Mainpuri	94.0	72.0	61	0.21	30.02	+9.39
Jhansi	94.0	77.0	77	..	38.02	+8.24
Cawnpore	98.0	78.0	78	..	21.40	+12.46
Allahabad	98.0	82.0	86	..	36.81	+6.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.0	86.0	59	..	0	—3.15
Karachi	86.0	79.0	80	..	1.69	—4.16
Ajmer	94.0	77.0	62	0.32	10.66	—6.33
Jaipur	94.0	76.0	78	..	19.78	—4.27
Kotah	98.0	77.0	64	..	44.02	+1.85
Mount Abu	77.0	66.0	98	0.44	44.09	—5.01
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	75.0	82	..	10.21	—2.61
Dwarka	87.0	79.0	82	..	5.10	—5.15
Veraval	88.0	79.0	84	..	6.00	—9.85
Rajkot	90.0	78.0	92	..	15.06	—9.30
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	76.0	89	0.08	18.06	—6.28
Surat	86.0	76.0	93	0.20	28.43	—1.76
Ahmedabad	91.0	73.0	84	2.77	18.20	+0.47
Deesa	97.0	76.0	95	0.75	25.[illegible]	
Neemuch	86.0	69.0	89	..	30.[illegible]	
Indore	79.0	73.0	97	0.45	28.[illegible]	
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88.0	75.0	90	0.73	50.78	+8.94
Saugor	86.0	74.0	89	0.26	47.99	+10.12
Hoshangabad	79.0	76.0	95	0.74	30.84	—5.92
Khandwa	81.0	74.0	90	0.33	44.10	+10.12
Akola	91.0	75.0	94	1.72	35.29	—3.90
Amraoti	85.0	73.0	94	0.38	36.02	—0.11
Nagpur	84.0	73.0	84	0.13	36.80	—3.02
Chanda	85.0	72.0	90	1.19	47.21	+4.93
Raipur	85.0	74.0	92	0.36	44.20	+3.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.0	83	..	65.96	+2.19
Ratnagiri	90.0	76.0	80	0.19	96.26	+3.17
Marmagao	92.0	75.0	90	0.01	63.36	+2.46
Karwar	93.0	74.0	76	0.05	99.10	—0.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	69.0	85	0.85	9.67	—6.23
Ahmednagar	96.0	69.0	80	0.05	8.78	—6.24
Poona	94.0	67.0	70	0.03	13.40	—6.06
Sholapur	98.0	71.0	66	..	11.86	—6.78
Bijapur	97.0	69.0	75	..	4.70	—6.44
Belgaum	78.0	66.0	77	0.05	35.54	—1.80
Aurangabad	97.0	67.0	62	2.20	19.18	—1.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.0	70.0	66	0.30	23.42	—9.18
Hyderabad	94.0	71.0	65	..	8.06	—7.33
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	94.0	74.0	80	0.85	115.29	+11.62
Calicut	92.0	73.0	89	0.79	97.52	+19.27
Cochin	93.0	73.0	81	0.67	4.91	+5.51
Colombo	85.0	76.0	80	..	14.84	—3.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.0	77.0	82	..	..	..
Bellary	92.0	73.0	60	..	2.50	—5.28
Cuddapa	99.0	70.0	60	..	10.40	—.49
Madras	90.0	6.0	78	..	10.21	—2.07
Bangalore	86.0	70.0	92	0.56	10.47	—3.19
Coonoor	68.0	59.0	74	..	7.91	—1.71
Trichinopoly	94.0	70.0	68	..	5.29	—2.97
Negapatam	94.0	6.4	71	0.42	9.32	+0.53

The Joy of Fruit Jellies.

The health-giving juice of stewed fruit combined with Corn Flour in the form of a delicious jelly is most refreshing.

When other foods make no appeal, such a dish cannot fail to tempt the flagging appetite.

Prepare as for a blancmange, using the fruit juice instead of milk.

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

is the purest obtainable.

"UNCTUOUS HUMBUG."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I felt extremely gratified to read your leader in the "Chronicle" of the 29th August and feel compelled to congratulate you for the masterly handling of the subject with a fundamental Christian spirit pervading through out. My appreciation is not based on the attack as many would be inclined to take the article to be for in my opinion it is essentially not an idle attack but a lucid exposition of Western mentality oscillating between the earth and the sky—the Church and the State—love and hatred—war and peace—self and—neighbour God and Mammon,-perpetually gravitating earthward for self-aggrandizement. What the world wants now is not religion preached, for we have too much of it and had it too long but religion exposed. Christianity has deteriorated to the extent that it is no more a living force to mould the character of individuals and direct them in righteousness, much les it could mould and direct nations. A denatured Christianity is a decease that kills and the Christian doctors have been rendered impotent to prescribe a cure, for these doctors all over are nurtured by the State doctorine of Christianity and their business is to maintain the religion by State and they do their predestined duty. Of late the bottled Christianity is being shook and is gathering its inherent force and it will not be long when the bottle will burst to the amazement of the Christians all over who will be compelled to begin Christianity at the bottom to rebuild it on a rock rendering it immune from all storms and floods of the State. The command of Jesus that the "gates of hell shall not prevail against it" was taken to mean that they (the gates of hell) will not prevail against His Church and that in spite of everything that attempts to demoralize the Church, Christ would take care to prevent every interpretation good and bad from being considered as a direct inspiration from God. But the command really means "let not the gates of hell prevail against it."

Your article was as much an exposition as a prescription for cure of the the decease called the "denatured Christianity" and I trust you will repeat the dose as often as it attacks Christians— Yours etc.,

"JOHN."

HEATTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 9th September, the total mortality 640 was 48 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.72. These figures compare favourably with those for the 35th week of 1921, when the mortality was 931 and death-rate 49.32, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 848 and death-rate 45.02.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 6 and that from the diseases if the Respiratory System 207 as against 9 and 213 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 150 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Small-pox caused 1 attack and 1 death.
Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.
Plague cused 7 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registerted during the week was 451 as against 394 in the 35th week of the last year and 417 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921).

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

Dr. C. P. RANE,
Ramchandra Building,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.

MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA VAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights Pr once.
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Head Office—Thakordwad, opp. the Raval Stable
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Beautiful Blotters with your Names printed on them at very low Rates:
Rs. 50/- and Rs. 42/8
Big and Small
respectively per 1000.

Also card Calendars, very pretty, with your names printed on them and monthly tear-off at a ridiculous price of
Rs. 75/- per 1000.

Special Offer for September only.

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BOMBAY.

ORDER NOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th

		Sales.
Spot: Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	..	—
" " Sales of East Indian	..	50
" " Import	..	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES PRICES :—

Newyork Tone :—

Advanced on Bullish Government report and on favourable cables. Ginners

Mid. American Spot		13 41
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	21 84
(As known in Liverpool at	Jan.	2 00
closing time.)	Mar.	22 10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	21 40
	Jan.	21 64

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Sept. 13th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	16 70+30
Oct.	16 90+30
Nov.	16 95+30
Dec.	17 05+35
Jan.	17 10+35
Feb.	17 20+35
Mar.	17 35+35
April	17 45+35
May	17 70+35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 77+28
Oct.	12 59+25
Nov.	12 48+21
Dec.	12 43+23
Jan.	12 37+22
Feb.	12 34+22
Mar.	12 32+21
April	12 26+19
May	12 2 +18
June	12 5+18
July	12 04+17
August	11 99+13

Tone :—Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
September	12 48+ 2
Oct.	—
November	—
December	12 54+ 4
January	12 27+ 2
February	—
March	12 26+15
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—

EGYPTIANS.

November	16 20+15
January	16 95+20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th

Ord. G. Bengal		8 00
" "	Fully Good	8 40
" "	Fine	8 -0
" "	No. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
" "	Fully Good	10 5
" "	Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach Good		10 80
" "	Fully Good	11 2?
" "	Fine	11 60
M. G. Scinde Good.		7 90
" "	Fully Good	8 30
" "	Fine	8 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		22,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		—
Futures at New York Oct.		21 52—91
" " " Dec.		21 80—18
" " " Jan.		21 82—24
" " " Mar.		21 80—19
Spot Cotton, at New York		21 80
" at New Orleans		21 55
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		20 99—27
" at New Orleans Jan.		21 19 26
Fair Rio Office (Rs. 1 quality)		10 7/8
Rice and Mills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. coinage		99 1 4
Do. Foreign		69 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th

Futures Del. M.U.G.O.G. Liverpool	Oct.	21 53—31
	Jan.	21 80—18
	Mar.	21 82—24
	May.	21 80—19

New York, Sept. 13th:

Futures at New York, Oct.	12 59 +24
Jan	12 37 (mutilated)
Mar	12 32 Do.
May	12 21

London, Sept. 13th:

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold	£ 4 19/9 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 13th:

Banca 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" 2 months hence	35 1,8
China's old. Indian bonShi :—Steady.	
Nearest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Clearing Bank of England Rate 3 p/c since 17th July 1922.	3

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

Belgium	3170
Athens	17750

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 13th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sept. paid Sellers	45
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	45
Australian 6- lbs. Aug. paid Sellers	50/3
Tone :— Steady.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 3/4
Hongkong	3 116
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	3 14 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Perosepora real Bold Sept-Oct. Sellers	4 17 1/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Gueseal, 413 lbs ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 413 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	3 16
Tone of Rapeseed :— Firmer	
Linseed, Bombay par 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 6 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£17 5/8
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Paid	£ 16 3,4
Buyers	—
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£1 1/4
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	6 1,8
Hard Spelter	25 1 4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 5/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8+1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 1/4—1 8
Rupee Paper 2 1/2%	27
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1,2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 114

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	8 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	19
Tone :— Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 10/12 C. & F. Calcutta sept.-Oct Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Apl. paid	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec. normal	17/6
Tone :— Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 14.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 21 points in New York futures. The market declined on southern selling The harvest fever opened this morning for F G M G Broach Apru-May at Rs. 471½ and advanced to Rs. 473 on buying by a Marwari Shroff. On general selling the prices eased to Rs. 470 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 471. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 472. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 473 and closed at Rs. 476 Oomra September closed steadier at Colaba on Bulls buying. Fine M G Oomra September opened at Rs. 489 and advanced to Rs. 494 on buying by the Bull party. On selling by offices the prices eased to Rs. 490. On rumours having been spread in the bazar that the Bull operators were not weighing cotton tendered against their Sept. ember purchases the Bear operators began to sell which caused depression in the market and the prices eased to Rs. 472. On scattered buying the rates again improved to Rs. 474. The Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 416 and improved to Rs. 418 on Japanese houses buying the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 417. F G M G Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 350 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained easy feeling yesterday and the demand was very small. About 1,000 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

The Marwari bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-morrow being Parsi holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 14th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		476
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.		353
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		421
"	Sept.		453

B. L. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May		472
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		348
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		417
" "	Sept.		475

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th.

Description.	Super	Fine	F. Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	375	355	335
M. G. Oomra No. 3	490	470	455	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	510	495	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	495	480	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	505	495	485

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quote to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9½	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7½	19½
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7½	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	40½	1360
" Contributary	123			10	370
India	50	100	Jan-July	7½	106
Central	50	99	Feb-Oct.	7½	33/12 xd
Ezra Bank	22 1/2	75	"	ss. 6	10,5
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	5	17
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	£ 3	£ 110
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2	"	"	16½	£ 58/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8½	2 5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9	2/4½	1½
Ahmedabad Premji	600	600	"	11	1 2½	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8	1/4½	100
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6½		88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2½		5s
Dondi-Saramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2½	82
Khulna Bagirhat	100	100	"	4½		19s
Larkhana	100	100	"	4½		82
Mandras Bhoa	20	100	Feb Aug.	4	7/8½	83 xd
Peonura Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2	80
Sara Sirajganj	70	100	Mar-Sept.	4	1/6½	68
Sindhote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5½		75 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jan.-Jan.	11½		110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	8	1/2½	555
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	—		65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	8-10		39
Samankua	5	—	—	—		4
Central mining	10	—	—	22	1/2½	28
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20		272/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	10		238
" Defd	40	40	"	184	16	1150
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4		20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3020
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	320 n
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	6	72,8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	6	84,8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1c5
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1370 xd
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	970
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	76
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	735 xd
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4060
Colaba Land	100	100	March	130	2160
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	75	265,12
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	60	670
Currumbhoy	250	250	"	110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	ss. 8	4,15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	440 xd
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	132 s
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1260
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	2160
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	20	195
Gokak	100	100	"	80	231/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	2 0
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	610 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	4.5
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	80	800
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	5 5
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1	1/3 16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	50	2255 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	3000
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	20	215
Machowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	425
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	20	20
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6800
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	795
New City	100	100	"	60	620
Pabani	250	250	"	90	790
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	30	460
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	837/5
Premier	100	100	May	—	140
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	128
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	232/8
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	30	2 7/8
Shaw, W.	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	18,00 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	75	705
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1 00
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct	200	475
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1100
Vikram Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	1250 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	155	100	"	6	o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	3		760 pc
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	82	82	"	5		120
Tata Hydro	1023	1023	Jan.	20		780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock B. Burma	402	123	"	50		422/8
T. Corpo	128	128	"	26		498
B. Burma N.L.	50	125	"	10		138
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	12	o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—		Mar-Oct.	as 3.		7/14
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/3%			101
Hemp & Co.	200		July.	25		140
Marcks	100		"	12		83
New India Insur.	25	250	"	6		14
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%		350
Philips	40		July	10%		4
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5%		66
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	5		7/2
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4	o/o	86/4
Defd	30	30	Sept.	2s3		212,8
B. Ord.	75	75	"	6		—
B. Def	400	400	"	6		—
Tata Oil.	20	20	June	2		40
Thackar Sm.	23	25	June	2		100

CONTINENTAL TYRES

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES

	COVERS RECORD CROSS RIB.		TUBES
760 x 90	Rs. 97- 0	Rs. 86-14	Rs. 13-12
815 x 105	" 127-12	" 117-12	" 18-12
820 x 120	" 160-12	" 148- 0	" 21-10
880 x 120	" 174- 4	" 163- 8	" 23- 0
30 x 3½	" 108- 0	" 83- 8	" 13-12

	STRAIGHT SIDE COVERS	TUBES
32 x 3½	Rs. 160-12	Rs. 15-4
32 x 4	" 174- 4	" 18-0
33 x 4	" 182-12	" 19-4
34 x 4½	" 233- 0	" 23-4

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 14.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27/3.
Bars gold forward, 27-4-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27/4.
Bars silver ready, 92.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 92/3.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 91/14.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 370.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 390.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 389.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 169½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 164½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 139.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 352.
London gold ready, sh. 92-3.
London silver ready, d. 35-4.
London silver forward, d. 35-3.
Tone of Silver—Dull, Buyers satisfied, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.42-3/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 58.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.60.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 61.70.
Italian Exchange, Liras 105.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 7000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/10.
5 per cent War Loan, 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1925, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 103, Central 33/12 xd, Tata Bank 16/8 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3020, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 72/8, Birla Mills 82/8, Bombay Cotton 1050, Bombay Dyeing 1370 xd, Bradbury 975, Century 735 xd, Central India 4660, Colaba Land 2160, Coorla 263/12, Crescent 670, Edward Sassoon 440 xd, Elphinstone 132/8, Fazulbhoy 1260, Gokak 231/4, Ind. Bleaching 210, Indore-Malwa 610 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 415, Kastoorchand 800, Khatao 575, Kohinoor 2255, Luxmi Cotton 5550, Meyer Sassoon 290, New Great 745, New City 620, Pabani 790, Pearls 960, Phoenix 837/8, Shapurji 297/8, Simplex 705, Standard 2475, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4760, Tata Mill 1100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 422/8, Bombay-Burma 495, Bombay-Burma N 1 135 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 7/14, Bombay Tramway 120, Bombay Steam 205, Bundi Cement 39, Indian Cement 272/8, Katni ord 235, Katni def 1120, New India 18, Shivrajpur 23, Tata Iron ord 56/4, Tata Iron def 212/8, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 40 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sept. 14.

Since our last report we have to report a quiet market during the week with very small demand and easier advices from all quarters prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by 1 to 6 annas per cwt all round. chief reason of weak demand is, it is reported that a full cargo of Java White Sugar is shipped to Porebunder by a steamer belonging to the Scindia S. N. Co. Ltd by a Native Firm who is pressing sales in the whole of Gujarat at very low price and thus stopped future business.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are also quiet with lower rates and no business.

Java market keeps dull and the freight from Java to India has been reduced by 3 gilders.

European and American markets are quiet and Beet sugar is offered for India at 21s 4d F B Harbour equals 20s 9d c i f.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks: T M G Rs. 23-9-6 equals 21s F B H stocks 180,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 21-12-0 equals 19s 6d F B H stocks 4,500 bags.

Beet Rs. 22-8-0 F B H stocks 7,000 bags.

American Rs. 23 F B H stocks 3,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 23 F B H stocks 5,000 bags.

When buying Butter, do not be misled by the size of the tin!

When you **pay** for one pound of Butter, make sure that you **get** one pound.

Many "1 lb. tins" of Butter so'd in the Bazaars contain only about 12 ounces of actual Butter—the rest is tin!

Every 1 lb. tin of POLSON'S BUTTER is guaranteed to contain 16 ounces net weight of fine, creamy table Butter.

INSIST ON POLSON'S and get full value for your money.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS.

(For other Commercial see page 10.)

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the Rent Act was again discussed in all its bearings, by bringing forward some more amendments. In the end all the amendments were thrown out, except that of Mr. V. A Dabholker, referring the whole question to a committee.

The Corporation considered the Bill to amend the Rent Act. The following were the motions:—

Proposed by Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman—

That in view of the proposed amendment of the Rent Acts, the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability of so amending the existing Rent Acts as (1) to allow not more than 20 per cent. increase on the rents of 1916, and (2) to extend the operation of the Acts thus amended for a period of five years from the 1st of September 1923, during which period, it is hoped, adequate housing accommodation will be provided for the middle and poorer classes of the population, especially in the North of the Island. That Government be requested to take all possible measures to expedite the development of the North of the Island and of the suburbs by throwing open, as early as possible, sites for building on terms likely to stimulate the erection of new houses.

Dr. R. N. Ranina had moved, seconded by Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, an amendment adding the following to the proposition:—

To exempt from the operations of the Acts all Housing Associations or Societies or Funds or Trusts or other Institutions in the City which are conducted on fully charitable or semi-charitable lines or which have limited the rates of rents to be charged to their tenants in accordance with certain fixed and recognised rules.

Dr. D. B. Master had moved another amendment as follows:—

That in connection with the present Rent Acts, Government be requested to take steps to exempt from the operations of the Acts all Housing Associations or Societies or Funds or Trusts in Bombay run either on fully charitable or semi-charitable lines or to make such special provisions in those Acts as to obviate the difficulties in the administration of benevolent or charitable institutions which arise at present owing to the existing provisions of the Acts being made applicable to their properties.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker had moved that the whole question should be referred to a committee.

Mr. V. J. Patel had moved, seconded by Dr. Vora, that in the opinion of this Corporation the operation of the existing Rent Acts should be extended without any modifications in the provisions, fixing the standard rent, for a further period of five years from 1st September 1923. That the President be requested to communicate this opinion to Government.

WHO NEEDS PROTECTION?

Dr. M. C. Jayle said protection was needed only by the people who paid rents of less than Rs. 100 per month. He moved an amendment that the period of the Rent Acts should be extended till the Development Department completed their programme of housing the middle classes in the northern parts of the Island and suburbs; he also wanted the business premises to be excluded.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said the Committee had taken all kinds of evidence and different elements had come before them with their different views. They had considered the various aspects of the question and he, therefore, asked the Corporation to accept the amendment of Mr. Dabholker. They must not be led away by mere sentimental reasons, as it was easy to be charitable with other people's money. It was no use speaking of poor tenants and oppressive landlords, etc. There were thousands of people who had to depend on their settled income from house rents.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said prices of materials had gone up and property in houses had appreciated consequently. It was the lower middle-class who required relief and not the higher classes and even the labourers were better off than the lower middle-class. He was of opinion that the Rent Acts should operate according to the incomes of the tenants. It would be a terrible blow to poor shopkeepers if all business premises were excluded, as they might be driven away from their places.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed all amendments. Rent Acts were a war measure and they should not be allowed to stand for ever. Every thing had gone up in prices and he wanted to know whether the poor landlord should not recoup himself by charging higher rents for his increased expenditure in other directions. He thought it was wrong to benefit one class of the public at the cost of the other; it was against all equity and fair play to do so. Tenants paying more than Rs. 100 per month did not deserve any protection, he thought.

TYRANNY OF NUMBERS.

Sir D. M. Petit said his present attitude towards the Rent Act was the same as it was in the Legislative Council. He was a landlord, but he was not influenced by that position and he would like to offer some comments on the present conditions. If ever there was an attempt to get their own interests served in the name of the poor it was this. The tenants were many and the landlords few and the officials themselves were tenants and so they had the fullest sympathy with the Rent Act. If the period of the Rent Act were extended the housing problem in the city would not be solved. Landlords had stopped building new houses on account of the Rent Act. There were better investments besides, without any restrictions like the Rent Acts. Several houses and flats were lying vacant in all parts of the city and the Rent Act should not, therefore, be extended. This was the brute rule by the majority of the minority. Lord Willingdon had assured the Council that it was a war measure and would not be continued after the war.

He thought the measure was unjust, but the amendment as now proposed by Government was the least harmful and he would, therefore, ask the Corporation to accept the Government proposals and throw out all amendments.

Mr. S. K. Dhondy said to rich landlords like Sir D. M. Petit and others Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 more or less was a mere drop in the ocean, but to poor men a few rupees would make a good deal of difference. He opposed the amendments.

Mr. A. K. Pai said had it not been for the landlords the tenants would have been nowhere. The latter were merciless towards the landlords even under the present Act. Twenty-five to thirty per cent. of houses in the city had been mortgaged to millionaire tenants themselves.

Mr. P. J. Mardaban also spoke.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the time had come when they should determine as to what attitude they should adopt towards Government, as the Corporation had begun to realise that Government were not paying sufficient attention to them. He asked them to vote for Mr. Dabholker's amendment.

HIGHER RENTS THAN IN LONDON.

Mr. Jamnadas Metha supported Mr. Patel's amendment. He could not understand any cry raised against the rent restriction, as the State was bound to intervene against the monopolists in the interests of the people. Mr. Patel's amendment was the best one as it retained the present standard rent, without interfering with the other part of the Act. There was a cry of retrenchment all round and poor people were without employment and was it suggested that those men should be thrown into the streets? Mr. Barodawalla had spoken of Bolshevism! But if there was to be a choice between Bolshevists and Mr. Barodawalla, he would rather prefer the former. (Laughter.). Even in London they could get a furnished house at half the rent charged in Bombay. The people did not want the perpetuation of the Rent Act, but they wanted it to be extended for some years more. He thought the picture drawn by Sir D. M. Petit was overdrawn and not true to life.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they must decide the question on its merits. While they could do with less of other things like rice, etc., they could not do without a roof over their heads.

Sir D. M. Petit: He can do with a little less accommodation!

Continuing, Mr. Mody said Bombay was still one of the dearest places under the sun. For two or three bedrooms in the city they had to pay a rent of Rs. 300 per month and such a situation was absolutely impossible. He thought that in the case of small tenements the rent should not be increased by more than 20 per cent, while in other respects the Government propositions should stand.

After Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had spoken the Corporation passed Mr. Dabholker's amendment by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN RENTS.

CLERK'S UNION PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Clerks' Union, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Thursday night at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to protest against the proposed 33 1/3 per cent increase in House Rent, Mr. Joseph Baptista, presiding.

Mr. Baptista, in a thoughtful speech exposed the hollowness of the pleas trotted out by landlords in defence of the Bill. He referred to the famine of houses which he said was notorious, and the Improvement Trust neglected their duty of building houses for the poor, dispossessed most "criminally."

Mr. Paymaster, in the course of a long speech, condemned the action of the Government for bringing forward the new Bill at this juncture, and characterised it as oppressive. He said Government had done practically nothing as regards housing accommodation for the poor in Bombay. He ridiculed the idea that the prices of building materials had gone up, on the contrary they had gone down considerably.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Government intended to create a sort of class opposition by bringing forward such a Bill. He asked the tenants to appeal to their landlords, instead of appealing to the Government, to be generous to them.

Messrs. Ginwala, Kulkarni, and Jhabwala also addressed the meeting. The resolution of protest was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.

AGREEMENT RE INDIAN STEELS LTD APPROVED.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores was held on Thursday afternoon at the Chartered Bank Building, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presiding. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Mangaldas, the Solicitor appointed by the shareholders. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with the shareholders who were anxious to win the day.

At the outset, Mr. Tairsee said that those shareholders who had not yet paid up their call-money should leave the hall and kindly raise their hands.

Only six shareholders raised their hands and the rest remained quiet.

At this, the chairman requested them to leave the hall. Several shareholders protested against such an attitude of the chairman..

The chairman, then, said that those shareholders who could not pay even a pie by way of call-money had no right to attend this meeting accoring to article No. 82. He would have no objection to their presence in the meeting provided they did not take any part in the meeting. He requested the solicitor of the shareholders to leave the hall of the meeting as he was not a shareholder of the Company.

Mr. Mangaldas accordingly left the meeting.

The following resolution was moved at the last meeting of the shareholders:—

"That the draft agreement proposed to be made between Indian Steels, Ltd., of the first part, Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., of the second part and Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company of the third part, whereby Sir Saroopchand Hukumchand and Company are appointed as Managing Agents of Indian Steels, Limited, in place of Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., on the terms and conditions contained therein, is hereby approved and ratified and that the Company are hereby authorised to negotiate and execute such agreement for and on behalf of the Company and to carry the same into effect."

The result of the voting was as under:—

For the proposition: 18,773.

Against the proposition: 12,948.

1350 votes out of the votes against the proposition had to be disallowed as the persons voting were not actual shareholders. In the same way 6,290 votes against the proposition had to be disallowed as calls were not paid on the relative shares.

The proposition was declared carried accordingly.

NOT WORTH TAKING.

Breakeley Mahlstick, the Futurist painter, was visiting the house of his one and only patron.

"Oh, by the way," said his host, "did you hear about the burglary here the other night?"

"No. Did they take much?"

"A couple of watches, some silver, and—you know that picture you painted for me? They cut it out of the frame, and——"

"They did," cried the delighted Mahlstick. "You don't say so? Why, my fortune's made. Hurrah! This is the advertisment for which I've been looking for years!"

——and went off with the frame!" concluded the patron, sadly.

BEYOND HIS POWERS.

The American had discovered something British that was better than anything that could be produced "across the pond." His discovery was a fine collie dog, and he tried to induce its owner, an old shepherd, to sell the animal.

"Wad ye takin' him to America?" inquired the old Scotsman.

"Yes, I guess so," said the visitor.

"I thought as muckle," said the shepherd. "I couldna part wi' Jock."

But while they sat and chatted an English tourist came up, and to him the shepherd sold the collie for much less than the American had offered.

"You told me you wouldn't sell him," said the American, when the purchaser had departed.

"Na," replied the Scotsman, "I said I couldna part wi' him. Jock'll be back in o day or so, but he couldna swim the Atlantic.

STUCK TO HIS BARGAIN.

A canny Scotsman and his wife were anxious to take a ride in an aeroplane, but the pilot's charge seemed preposterous.

After much bickering, however, the pilot offered to take MacTavish and Maggie up for a guinea if they didn't utter a word during the flight. If conversation took place the charge would be fifty guineas.

The Scotsman agreed, and they started off. As soon as they got in the air the pilot dipped, looped the loop, and performed all kinds of dare-devil stunts, but not a word came from his passengers.

Finally, when they touched the ground, MacTavish asked: "Ken I speak now?"

The pilot shouted, "Certainly."

MacTavish yelled back, "Well, Maggie's oot!"

WHY THE TRAIN WAS LATE.

The rush of holiday-makers was enormous, and the railway was working at high pressure. But although they had enough rolling stock of cope with the traffic, they had not enough guards to man their trains. There was nothing for it but to appoint porters as gaurds until things slackened down a bit.

One train in charge of such a guard was travelling at the rate of about ten miles an hour, when it came to a steep inclinet. Snorting and puffing, and at times almost coming to a standstill, the engine managed to draw the train to the top.

"Had a hard job there, Tom," shouted the driver to the guard at the next station. "I thought she wasn't going to do it."

"So did I," replied Tom. "If I hadn't had the brake hard on all the way up, she would have run back again."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH.

On Tuesday night the Robert Courtneidge and W. E. Holloway Company presented to Bombay, the great Drury Lane success "The Garden of Allah", by Robert Hichens. The tremendous interest which this play aroused in the city may be judged from the fact that the full house, which witnessed the performance, was almost entirely seated when the curtain rose sharp at 9-30 p.m. The evening was a personal success for Miss Cherry Hardie as "Domini Enfilden", and Mr. Claud Allister as "Boris Androvsky." Their acting was superb. The two principals were admirably supported by Mr. George Zucco as "Count Anteoni", a man of means and leisure; Mr. J. F. Graham as "Father Roubier", an old priest; Mr. F. Permain as "Batouch", a faithful Arab follower; Miss Dorothy Fletcher as "Irena", a dancing girl, and Mr. Walter Hudd, a captain of the Zouaves. The scenery was realistic and effective, the garden of Count Anteoni being very pretty while the sand-storm was a fine piece of stage-craft.

The story opens at Beni Mori, a small town on the edge of the great Sahara Desert, which is visited by Domini Enfilden, a young woman in search of a peaceful and secluded life. Here she meets an eccentric and boorish dreamer calling himself Boris Androvsky, a man at variance with his God, his fellows and himself, and spurning all the pleasures of life. This ill-assorted pair become greatly attracted to each other and eventually marry. They journey out into the desert for a holiday, happy in each other's company, although the young husband is sometimes sorely troubled by some great and secret sorrow. To their camp one night, come Count Anteoni and Father Roubier, both travelling across the desert. When Boris and the Count are alone, the latter accuses Boris of being a Trappist monk, who has deserted a monastery near Tunis. Boris threatens to shoot the Count and a tragedy is only averted by the timely appearance of Domini. The Count and the Father depart, and the young couple are left to themselves. Then comes the dramatic confession when Boris tells Domini of his former life, his longing for the life of the outer world and his subsequent escape. Domini, torn with grief, insists that she must sacrifice her own happiness, and that he must be true to his vows and return. The tense and emotional parting outside the monastery gates was closely followed by the very interested audience despite the lateness of the hour.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The great picture which the West-End Cinema offered to their patrons last week, had as it was anticipated, a good run "Kismet", the delightful love-story of Baghdad, a thousand years ago, enacted amidst the fascinating surroundings of Oriental pomp and splendour, attracted vast crowds and the second instalment which commences to-day, promises to secure an equally good patronage of Cinema lovers of the city. The rest of the four parts will be screened this second week and, of course, those who have been fortunate enough to see the opening chapters are not likely to miss the more interesting debacle of this charming romance.

CINEMA DE LUXE (BANDRA).

"THE MASK."

The management of the above theatre have secured the above fine Selig production which they will be showing from to-day till Monday, the 18th instant. It had a very great success when exhibited in Bombay and this second run ought to be as successful. It is a gripping six-reel drama replete with piquant situations. A human story of absorbing interest and acted by a strong cast, it had an enthusiastic reception in Bombay and the cultured classes are certain to appreciate it. There is also a Charlie Chaplin comedy in the programme.

DR. ALVARO'S PERFORMANCE.

AT GAIETY THEATRE.

Dr. Alvaro gave another of his remarkable exhibition of his power of mind on Wednesday before a large and appreciative audience. Dr. Alvaro correctly read the questions put by a large number of the audience. One gentleman would not believe in Dr. Alvaro so he called him on the stage and made him write a question. At the time of writing Dr. Alvaro went into a trance and wrote out the question correctly. One of the spectators expressed that he was not thoroughly convinced and was willing to bet for a sum of Rs. 500. Dr. Alvaro has accepted the challenge and is expected to read the sealed envelope containing the question to-night.

COULDN'T BE CAUGHT.

The old rustic was on his first visit to the seaside, and going down to the beach at low tide he saw a big fishing smack lying high and dry on the mud flats.

"Hey, mister," he said to a fisherman, "how do you get that big boat down to the water?"

"We don't take the down to the water, mate," said the fisherman. "the water comes up to the boat."

"Nunno, mister," he said, with a harsh laugh. "I may be from the country, but I'm not green enough to swallow that."

PAT'S STRONG POINT.

Pat's command of language was wonderful, and as for arguing with him—well, it seemed absolutely useless, for he never failed to have the last word.

"Now, Pat," said a visitor, who had heard of his fame, "I'll bet you five shillings that I can take you to a place where you won't have the last word."

"Done!" cried Pat.

So the two went to a place where there was a famous echo. When they returned Pat was jingling his five shillings.

"Me bhoys," gasped one of his friends, "there's ould Pat beaten the echo."

"Yes, it's thrue!" cried Pat. "Ooh, but sure an' it was a job at first. The thing came back to me again and again, but I got even wid it. I spoke the last word under me breath!"

THE REASON.

The teacher had spent forty minutes in trying to improve the tastes of her pupils in things literary and dramatic.

"Now, children," she said, at the end of the lesson, "which would you rather be, Shakespear of Charlie Chaplin?"

They all voted for Shakespear, except one little fellow.

"And who would *you* rather be, Peter?" asked the teacher.

"Charlie Chaplin, miss."

"Why, pray?"

"'Cause he ain't dead, miss."

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

KHORDADSAL CELEBRATION.

IN THE FORT.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, Parsis will celebrate their Khordadsal to-day (Friday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). It being the anniversary of the birthday of their Prophet Zoroaster, the proceedings will open with chanting of Gathas, the sacred hymns of Zoroaster, followed by short speeches from Dastur Dr. Maneckji N. Dhala, Ervad K. M. Kutar, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia and others followed by recitals and sacred songs specially composed for the occasion. Samshulolma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, C.I.E., will preside and Prof. Dr. Sulivan and Mrs. Levy of France also will attend. All the Parsi families are cordially invited to attend.

AT TARDEO.

In celebration of "Khordadsal" or the auspicious birthday of Zaradusht, the great Prophet of Iran, a gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen will take place at the Empress Cinema to-day (Friday) at 10-30 a.m., under the presidency of Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, when a short address in the life of Zoroaster will be delivered by Mr. Maneck Hormasji Dadachanji, and music suited to the occasion will be furnished by the Parsi poet, Mr. Hermes, assisted by Messrs. Bhesania, Kapadia, Mehta, etc. The meeting is open to the Parsi public.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Principal Puntambekar will deliver his 6th lecture on "Civics Functions and Form of the Government", to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. at the Tilak Hall of the National Medical College. The lecture is open to students.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The staffs of the Secretariat and other Government offices in Bombay will celebrate the annual Thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, to-day (Friday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Revd. Hyacinth Llorens, S. J., Acting Private Secretary to Dr. Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, will preach on "Thanksgiving" at the 2nd Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of the Imperial Bank of India (44th of the late Bank of Bombay), at Mount Mary's, Bandra, to-day (Friday) at 9 a.m.

PROTEST AGAINST RENT ACT BILL.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to protest against the proposed draft of the Rent Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla, T. A. Kulkarni, M. D. Altekar, A. V. Chitre and others will be among the speakers.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SOLICITORS' BILL-CLERKS' ASSN.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday (the 17th instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Morar Baug, Khatargalli (behind Coronation Building), C. P. Tank Road), to transact the following business:—(1) To consider the correspondence between Mr. Bhagwandas J. Mehta and the Hon. Secretaries. (2) To consider the requisition of Mr. P. N. Surveyor.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the above Association will be held on Sunday (the 17th instant), at 10 a.m. (S. T.), in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.

The Society celebrates the feast of its august patroness on Sunday (the 17th instant) at 9 a.m. at the Gloria Church, Byculla. There will be a Solemn High Mass with Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Procession and Benediction. After the service the annual general meeting of the Society will be held the Gloria Church High School at which members, subscribers and well-wishers are invited to attend. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the meeting.

MAZAGON HOLY CROSS SOCIETY.

The Mazagon Holy Cross Society, No. 10, Church Street, Mazagon, Bombay, will give a dinner (cooked by the Society's Children) to the poor of the Society of our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, Bombay, on the feast day, Sunday (the 17th instant), at 12 noon at Anthonio de Souza's School Hall, Byculla, Bombay. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, Mongr. Rev. L. C. Pera, Vicar-General and Vice-Consul for Portugal, will grace the occasion.

GANDHI DAY AND ANNIVERSARY.

Under the joint auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi, when Profs. Puntambekar, Khare and Lalit, Dr. Rajabali and others will speak.

"BEL-AIR" SANATORIUM, PANCHGANI.

The medical directors of this Sanatorium write that a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 has been given to the Endowment Fund of the above Sanatorium by the philanthropic Parsi lady, Bai Saheb Jerbai N. Wadia. The amount will be kept intact and from the interest thereof poor patients will be maintained the above Institution for consumptives.

During the last six months 55 patients of different castes and creeds have been treated in this Sanatorium. The average number of patients treated per month comes to 34. Out of this number 8 have been treated quite free, 8 have been paying under Rs. 100, 8 paying between Rs. 100 and 130, and 12 were paying their full fees. No charitable institution can safely undergo a regular amount of loss without a generous response from the public. To put this Sanatorium on a permanent sound footing, an Endowment Fund of rupees two lakhs is urgently required so that from the interest of it this regular loss can be faced. Subscriptions to this fund are solicited.

TAJ STRIKE.

The case of criminal trespass against the strikers has been postponed to the 23rd instant, in view of an application of transfer filed in the High Court.

The strikers met at Wellington Mews at 5 p.m., said their usual prayers and discussed a chapter from the 'Primer of Social Science" by the Right Reverend Mgr. H. Parkinson, D.D., Ph.D., Rector of Oscott College, Birmingham, dealing with the rights and the duties inherent to the living human subject: The Right to live, to be educated, to the enjoyment of liberty, to labour, to rest and recreation and to perform his duties, specially to follow conscience. The chief duties of mortal men being the duty of working according to divine precepts. The men next recited the Angelus and Hail, Holy Queen or Salve Regina, and dispersed after paying a visit to the Blessed Sacrament at the Church of the Holy Name.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.

Parsi Khordadsal gathering at the Empress Cinema, 10-30 a.m.

English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, due at 7 a.m.

Principal Pitambekar's lecture on Civics and "Functions and Forms of Government". National Medical College, 4 p.m.

Protest meeting re. Rent Acts, Servants of India Society's Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 17.

Turkish Victory Day.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Gandhi Day: Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 40
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	14 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 3*	23 45
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Sicilia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (the 15th instant).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

MAIL STEAMER.

The mail steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE ABANDONED.

"Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's to-morrow's public lecture on Primary Education, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, has been cancelled."

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Australia, New Caledonia, cable has been restored.

Perim-Obock cable is interrupted. Telegrams for the French Somali Coast will be accepted at the rates for Aden for despatch by post from Aden. They also will be accepted for transmission, via Radio, from Aden at the rates for Aden, plus twelve annas per word.

Communication with southern Ireland is interrupted Telegrams for places in Ireland other than counties of Antrim Armagh down Fermanagh, Monaghan and Tyrone are subject to great delay.

Telegrams for Smyrna are accepted at senders' risks only.

NAMDEO COMMUNITY'S LOSS.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Atmaram Narayan Vanarse, a prominent leader of the Namdeo community, died on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, of septic-fever, after an illness of fourteen days. He leaves behind him a widow, three children, and a lot of friends to mourn his irreparable loss.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

In aid of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, the proprietors of the Emrpess Cinema (Lamington Road), will give a special performance of the well-known Hindi play "Lela Majnu" on Sunday next (the 17th instant), at 12 a.m. at the Empress Theatre.

The General Secretary hopes that the G. I. P. Railway men and public will help the Union by attending the performance. Tickets can be had at the Union's Office, Sheth Moolji Haridas Building, Dadar, or at the Theatre, on Sunday.

HONOUR FOR A PATHARE PRABHU LADY.

Intimation has been received that Mrs. Manjubai S. Gorakshakar has been awarded a Diploma with Honours of "Lady Literate in Arts" of St. Andrews University. She is the grand-daughter of Mr. Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar, the first Advocate in the Pathare Prabhu community who held high posts in the Indore State and her husband, Mr. Sunderrao Ramchandra Gorakshakar, is at present a superintendent of stamps in the service of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hdyerabad. Mrs. Gorakshakar's achievement is exceedingly praiseworthy inasmuch as she could find time to devote herself to literary pursuits in addition to multifarious domestic duties and those interested in female education will heartily congratulate her on her unique success.

MAHATMA GANDHI ANNIVERSARY.

BHAGINI SAMAJ SAHITYA PRADARSHAN.

The Bhagini Samaj has decided to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's anniversary by holding a "Women's and Children's Literature Exhibition." Materials giving instruction as well as amusement have been collected. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition will be performed at 3-0 p.m. next Sunday at Madhav Baug by Swami Akhandanand and it will remain open on Monday and Tuesday between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and hours between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. are reserved for women and children only.

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THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mightly struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranth Tagore and Anusuya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA

BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY
MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 600 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Government, in laying down its excise policy, aimed theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in its effect to secure a miximum revenue, He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication It is a book with a challenge.

Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY
MR. C. F. ANDREWS

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

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Non Co-operation
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 15, 1922.

THE FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

A good deal of suspicion and even alarm has been roused in India by the recent telegrams regarding the decision of the Allies to prevent the Turkish National forces from entering the neutral zone which they (the Allies) have marked in what is quite unquestionably Turkish territory, and also with regard to England's resolution to secure the freedom of the Straits. The suspicion is justified, but, the alarm is not at present. Having prevented the Greek troops from entering "the neutral zone", the Allies could hardly have allowed the Turks to enter it, since they have assumed an attitude of neutrality in the war which Greece unjustly waged against the Turkish nation. The decision in this instance means no more than that their arrangements made pending the peace settlement must be respected by all and sundry till the settlement has been made That, on the face of it, is the meaning of the decision, and there is no need to search for secret reasons or for hidden aims. There is nothing in the recent telegrams, to suggest that the Neutral Zone may not be given back to Turkey. As for England's concern for the freedom of the Straits the phrase does not alarm us in itself. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles form a great waterway which is the only sea approach to Bulgaria, Roumania, the Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Crimean Republic. It is of international importance, commercially and politically, that that waterway should be kept open and the traffic through it should be unimpeded. That is a point admitting of no doubt whatever, and on which we all agree. But there are various ways of securing a free passage for the commerce of all nations through a waterway and we suggest that the method adopted in the case of "Christian" nations should be applied to Muslim nations equally, in the interests of peace and goodwill.

No method, we believe, can be invented to neutralise a waterway in view of a world-war. For the freedom of the Suez Canal and the Danube, examples of, the two opposite methods—annexation and tactful management—vanished in the recent war equally with the freedom of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, which the Turks had kept as free as possible till then. The Turks till then had never interfered with the free navigation of the Straits. Even in the case of Russian warsihps, which were for many years forbidden to enter the Bosphorus, it was not the Turks who forbade them, but the Powers of Western Europe led by England. The Turks had made their own arrangement with the Russians, which the Western Powers obliged them to give up. Turkey thus became the Warden of the Western Powers —especially of England—against Russia. She rendered services to the world in that capacity which ought to be remembered, but have been forgotten. "The most loyal and patient Ally that England ever had" (to quote the late Sir William Russell, who knew what he was writing about) is now called "treacherous" by British statesmen. Why? Because Great Britain changed her mind and joined with Russia in a project to destroy the Turkish Empire. Yet the charge of treachery against Turkey is largely based on the assumption that she was still the warden of the Western Powers in this question of the Straits at the outbreak of the European war, at the moment when England had arranged to hand over the Bosphorus, at least, to Russian sovereignty. Some people have remarkable ideas of justice! If the Turks had not been threatened in their homelands by the settled policy of the Entente, Turkey would have been with England in the war, or neutral with a leaning toward England. Supposing she had been with England, would England have wished her to maintain the freedom of the Straits for German, Austrian and Bulgarian shipping? That is a question sounding the whole depth of our hypocrisy. Let every reader answer it in his own mind, and, having answered it, let him ask his conscience whether "internationalisation" of the riparian territories or the creation of "neutral zones" by a victorious group of nations is really likely or intended to secure the freedom of the Straits in time of war. We have already pointed out that the freedom of the Straits in time of peace has never been infringed by Turkey. It is difficult to imagine any other Power—or even an international commission—interfering so little with the commerce passing through the Straits as Turkey did. She acted truly as the Warden of the Straits. Her tariffs were extremely low, and she was not allowed to raise them. The flag of every nation in the world was equally respected, and the interests which it protected received equal treatment at her hands.

But she could not act as Warden of the Straits when her sovereignty of the riparian territories was denied or challenged by the very Powers for whom she acted. Her failure to discharge the duties of a Warden in those circumstances is the sole reason—and a most unreasonable one it is—for all the outcry for the internationalisation or neutralisation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Let her sovereignty over the riparian territories be once more unchallenged, and she will prove a faithful warden as before. If more is needed, to placate the outcry, let a permanent international commission on the lines of the Danube Commission with a Turkish President be appointed to patrol the waterway and manage everything connected with it in a peaceable and tactful way, and let Constantinople be made a free port (the Turks were quite ready to do that before the war). But to take away any part of Turkish territory on the pretext of thereby securing the freedom of the Straits would be an act of sheer hypocrisy, since it would only perpetuate a state of doubt and expectation among neighbouring Powers which can hardly be considered as conducive to a lasting settlement, and would inflict needless humiliation on the only Power capable of making and preserving such a settlement. It is also contrary to England's solemn promise to her Muslim subjects but that, apparently, is reckoned but a trifling matter. There is not the slightest need to interfere with Turkish sovereignty over the riparian districts in order to secure the freedom of the Straits. To that end, it is only necessary to apply the principle illustrated in the Danube Commission, which is preferable to the principle illustrated in the Suez Canal, the latter involving virtual annexation of the lands adjacent to the waterway, and seems to us much better than the internationalisation of territory which has never yet been undertaken with even a semblance of success. If the Turks are henceforth let alone within their national boundaries as defined by Mr. Lloyd George in his famous pledge, and treated on a par with so-called "Christian" Nations, the Turkish Question, with all its implications including this matter of the freedom of the Straits, will be settled once for all.

THE COMING BUDGET.

The statement made in the Council of State by the Financial Secretary in reply to Mr. Sethna's question about the progress of revenue and expenditure for the current year is ominous of yet another year of heavy deficit. The Finance Secretary must be, indeed, the most inveterate optimist who can calmly assure the House that the customs revenues, for instance, are not likely to fall below the budgeted figure of 45½ crores by more than a crore or so, when in the same breath he announced that:—"Any short fall that may occur is likely to be due to revenue from sugar, liquors, matches, the so-called luxuries, miscellaneous and the cotton excise falling short of that estimated." He must have rated the intelligence of his honourable colleagues at the lowest point, if he expected them to accept the forecast after the admission that the most considerable sources of customs revenue had suffered seriously. Including the August total given by him, the customs receipts for five months are a little below 16 crores. At that rate and even allowing for the trade improvement expected by the Financial Secretary during the winter months, the year's total cannot exceed Rs. 40 crores, making a deficit of 5½ crores in one item alone. The railways disclose another tale of undiluted woe. The five months' gross receipts in that department amount to 37 crores against the budgeted figure of 99.5 crores. At the average of the five months' figure the year's total cannot exceed 92.5 crores —another gap of 7 crores against the two or three crores for which the Financial Secretary has prepared the Council. He himself admits the post office to have made no response to the increased rates, and announces a deficit of one crore on that head which will probably be increased to 2½ crores before the year ends. There is no information about the yield from the income tax, though, judging from the continued wail of intense depression, we very much doubt if even in this head the sanguine expectations at the time of the budget would be anywhere near realisation. The only credit the most inveterate optimist can take on the revenue side is that of the bare possibility of an increase of half a crore in salt and opium —though Mr. Cook has quite cleverly omitted to give the detailed figures with which his forecast could be tested.

The result is that on the revenue side alone the estimates would be reduced under customs by 5½ crores; under railways by 7 crores; under posts and telegraphs by 2½ crores; under income tax by 3 crores, giving a total reduction of 18 crores, or, allowing for the supposed increase of half a crore or even one crore under opium and salt, we must be prepared for revenue deficit alone of 17 crores. We would be lucky if the deficit is not increased by any other unexpected shortages. The explanation is quite simple. As we pointed out at the time the budget was presented, the estimates seemed to have been framed deliberately on the most optimist calculations that ran no risk of being realised at all. With taxation at its maximum, any further increase in rates, the merest tyro in economics would have told the Finance Minister, could not but set into operation the law of diminishing returns, so that with increased rates the yield would be actually smaller. Neither in the customs, nor the railways nor the income tax, nor the post office do we find any increase, though in each of these the rates were increased from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. The budget in fact was prepared deliberately to conceal the tottering condition of our finances as brought about by the uncontrolled muddling of the members of the British Civil Service.

The expenditure side offers not a ray of hope for betterment. The Financial Secretary had actually the temerity to exult in the juggler's trick, and told the Legislature that the Finance Member had expected an increase in the Waziristan operations but had not included it in his budget statement. The expected has happened and the Finance Minister prepares us for an additional military expenditure a crore and a half; but we would be lucky if the increase does not mean 3 crores. Then there are the gratuities to surplus officers which in March last were expected and estimated to cost 35 lakhs, but which are now calculated at 2 crores—an increase only of a paltry 600 per cent. over the estimates of five months ago. Quite possibly it might be more, but Mr. Cook tempers the wind to the shorn lamb by the assurance that in future years our recurring charges would be reduced. How often have such assurances proved illusory in the past? Assuming, on the authority of Mr. Cook, that there would be no variation in the civil ordinary expenditure, we must yet take note of the increased interest charge, thanks to the heavy Indian and extra-Indian loan programmes, which must mean an addition of at least 5 crores. So that on the expenditure side we must face in the next budget an increased charge of between 5 and 10 crores. Combined with the fall in revenues, India bids fair to have next year another deficit of not less than 20 crores—very probably more. A modest price indeed for these precious reforms!

Notes of the Day

Deplorable.

We extremely regret that the public meeting organised by the Presidency Association to protest against the Premier's speech should have come to an untimely end. A little give and take, where large numbers of people are concerned, harms nobody. If Mr. J. B. Petit had been a little more reasonable, or, to put it in other words, a little more constitutional, the meeting would have been more orderly. But while inveighing against the autocracy of the bureaucrats and the Premier, Mr Petit seemed to forget that he himself was a little autocratic in his attitude towards the audience. If he was sure that the resolution would have been accepted by the meeting, then there was no necessity for him to avoid putting it to the vote; if he feared that it would not be accepted by the meeting, then he was wrong in declaring it passed, in face of such strong opposition, and persisting in that attitude.

The Only Remedy.

Now that the time is fast approaching for the retirement of Sir William Vincent from the Home Membership of the Government of India, job-hunters have been given to speculation of all kinds about his successor. In the Legislative Assembly, the other day, one member more venturesome than the rest, hazarded a question whether the vacancy would go to an Indian and Sir William Vincent cleverly parried the questioner by saying that "the appointment of an Executive Member was made by the King-Emperor and the Government of India had no hand in the selection!" In some apparently inspired circles, it is opined that the retirement of Sir William affords an opportunity of "relegating" Sir Malcolm Hailey "to his proper sphere." It is even said that since his return from his recent holiday in England, Sir Malcolm has not resumed charge of the Finance Membership. Only we are not sure what his "proper sphere" is. Of course, he has been lamentable failure as a financial and economic genius and we thought at the time of his elevation to the Indian Treasury that his appointment was made on the assumption that a British Civilian was good at any job. Sir Malcolm Hailey's tenure of the Finance Department has demonstrated the absurdity of that assumption. And as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Sir Malcolm's record is by no means convincing proof of his capacity for the Home Membership except it be that he can emulate the tradition of his predecessor. It is likely that a sop will be thrown to the Moderates by shuffling Mr. Dadiba Dalal from the India Council to the Indian Treasury. But if the Moderates are wise, they will recognize that the job is by no means a sinecure, and we shall not envy the lot of an Indian as the Finance Member. There are very difficult times ahead and Indian finances have been plunged so deep in the slough of despond that there is no way out except by drastic means such as the cutting down of the military expenditure. If an Indian Finance Member fails through the crushing burden of past legacies, the advocates of the Civilian will make a scape-goat of the Indian Member. While these considerations might engage the attention of the Co-operators, the general public are convinced that whatever the number of Indians in the Councils of Government under the present dispensation, the general situation must remain unchanged, and there can be hardly any relief to a long-suffering public. The only remedy is for the Government of India to cease to be a subordinate branch of the British Government,—that is, for India to have complete Swaraj.

Removing Untouchability in Baroda.

Among the pioneer workers who have tried to rid this country of the curse of untouchability, H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda occupies a very high place. People are so conservative by nature and prejudice, however unreasonable it be, dies so hard that his Highness, though owning the absolute sway of an Indian Prince, thought it best to make a small beginning. He opened two schools for Antyajas (untouchables) in 1883 and, by free education, distribution of school requisites and grant of scholarships, succeeded in creating a demand for education among them. As Hindu teachers would not come forward to teach the so-called untouchables, Mahomedan teachers were employed. The passing of the Free and Compulsory Education Act in 1906-07 naturally gave a great impetus to the education of the "untouchables." In the year 1907-08 Pandit Atma Ram, a leading Arya Samajist and missionary worker, was entrusted with the work of "Depressed" Classes schools. Famine years naturally retarded the progress a little, but there was no going back on the policy initiated. As the Antyajas became educated they were taken in State service. In 1913 an order was passed to the effect that the Antyajas must be admitted freely in all State libraries. A village or a city refusing to carry out the order was to forfeit the Government grant. This indirect pressure is perhaps the best means of carrying out a progressive measure of social reform and British India should profit by the example of the Gaekwad's Government. There are at present four boarding houses for the "untouchables." The Maharaja's good example is telling on his orthodox subjects and the Antyajas are now welcome at the Kala Bhuvan, the high schools and colleges and can mix freely in society. The event of this year in Baroda was the rally of school children under 12 at the Motibagh Gardens and the presence of Yuvaraj Pratapsingh, the Crown Prince, in the tent of "depressed" class children, lent an additional charm to the occasion. The Arya Samaj recognising the good work done by the Gaekwad in eradicating untouchability from the State sent a deputation to confer on him the title of "Patit Pavan" (unlifter of the fallen). In his reply to the address of the Arya Samaj, his Highness made some very pregnant remarks. "He had", he said, "to rely on what his officials told him and to remain contented with what they worked for, in pursuance of his orders, provided the work was conscientious." There are limitations, not perhaps to the mischief an Indian Prince might work, but to the good he might do single-handed, especially if, unlike Charles II, he is never tired of going on his travels. That is the justification of popular government in Indian States and if his Highness were to go into the question a little more closely he would not fail to act up to the logical conclusion of his own words.

Lower Postal Rates—Increased Revenues.

The following appears in the "Daily Chronicle" of August 9:—

"Since the lower postal rates came into force the revenue from stamps has steadily increased.

For the period April 1—August 5, the Post Office receipts amounted to £17,550,000 as compared with £15,250,000 in the corresponding period of last year."

Mr. Sarma in reply to a question in the Council of State said that it was not possible to guage accurately the financial results of the increased postal rates. The figures he quoted showed a slight decrease in the gross sale of ordinary stamps for postal, telegraph and revenue purposes during April, May and June and the far from encouraging results attained show the need for reversion to the old rates.

How to Check Road Hogs.

One of the civic problems in Bombay, which is becoming acute, is the danger to public safety from the road hog. With the increase of motor traffic and absence of adequate police vigilance, the danger to the public has increased considerably and not a day passes without "accidents" being reported or drivers of cars being hauled up for rash-driving. If the police and the magistracy were strict in the discharge of their duties, the danger to the public might considerably be minimised. But in a capitalistic scheme of things, this were to ask too much. In London while the "Keep-to-the-Left" rule is being insisted upon, the road hog is not allowed to be quite the master of the road. In Bombay we are apt to blame the poor-witted pedestrian for trespassing into the way of the road hog. Tragedies are set down as "accidents" and where they are treated as tragi-comedies, the perpetrators escape comparatively lightly. If the law were to make the owners of cars responsible for the negligence, incompetence or recklessness of their drivers, matters might be different, and road-accidents might show a considerable decrease. We learn from a report in the mail papers that "for driving a motor-car at a speed dangerous to the public," a chauffeur was fined £5 at Lancaster, and his employer —one Thomas Clayton—was fined £5 "for aiding and abetting." "It was alleged that Clayton was riding beside the chauffeur, knew the speed at which the car was travelling, and allowed it. The defence was that Clayton in no sense urged or instructed the chauffeur to drive fast or dangerously." In Bombay, we could hardly think of such a contingency. If the owners could only be made to feel that they might be hauled up before stern magistrates "for aiding and abetting" rash driving, most of the Bombay chauffeurs would forthwith cease playing all sorts of pranks with the cars, and the roads may yet become safe for the ordinarily cautious pedestrians.

CENSURE DEBATE

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' TELEGRAM TO PREMIER.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" FULMINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Some recent displays of Indian feeling are the subject or rather serve comment by the "Daily Telegraph" which says the vote of censure passed by the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Lloyd George must almost be unparallelled in the history of the British Parliament overseas. The newspaper declares it comes with a singular assurance from the members whose capacity to work parliamentary institutions is avowedly on trial and who by their action have only strengthened the misgivings entertained by a large section of Moderate opinion in Britain as regards their fitness.

ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP.

Dealing with the telegrams from the Moslem members of the Assembly to Mr. Lloyd George and the victory the "Telegraph" points out that the Anglo-Turkish friendship was destroyed when Turkey threw herself into the arms of Germany and facilitated the grandiose eastern designs of which the Baghdad railway was the outward visible sign, but it was previously destroyed by the Turks' incurable habit of butchering Armenians and other Christians in their power. The "Telegraph" declares that the Anglo-Turkish friends, however desirable, can be purchased too dearly and the terms suggested in the resolution to the Viceroy are extravagantly high. The paper expresses the opinion that the freedom of the Straits is not worth six months' purchase if the demilitarised zone is abolished. The journal proceeds to point out that the traditional policy of Britain remains justice and peace in Europe as in India and "it is only in virtue of our success in this that the constitutional development of India has been rendered possible!"

The fact that the leaders of the two races desired a European magistrate to try the Multan riot cases is cited by the "Telegraph" in support of the argument that when agitators want justice upon one another they know they can only get it from "the Steel Frame" which shocks their tender political susceptibilities.

LORD READING'S MOTHER.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The death is announced of Mrs. Sara Isaacs, mother of Lord Reading.

LOAN FOR CHINESE GOVT.

RUSSO-CHINESE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Peking.—Arrangements are being made for a short term loan, approximately ten million Mexican dollars, to the Chinese Government from the Chinese Banks which will be secured on unencumbered portion of the Russian Border Indemnity. The loan will be used to tide over the Mid-Autumn Festival for which eight, million dollars are required and will largely remove the danger of a financial crash. It is officially stated that the tariff revision conference in Shanghai has decided to request the Chinese Government to issue a mandate onnouncing the abolition of the Likin tax from January first next. The Russo-Chinese conference is to be held at Peking with the object of settling the outstanding questions. Details have not yet been arranged.

U. S. RY. STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Washington.—The Secretary for Labour announces that a virtual settlement of the railway strike has been reached as far as 35 per cent of the companies are concerned. He added that the railway settlement would affect 625,000 miles of track, and 62 railways are concerned in the settlement, which follows the lines of the tentative agreement between the shopmens' union and the employers' leaders.

BELGIUM'S DEMAND FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Berlin.—Belgium has requested Germany to hand over, without delay, two Treasury bonds payable in gold for fifty million gold marks each, on account of the payments due on 15th August and 15th September, and to deposit with the National Bank of Belgium 100 gold marks.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus, was held at Edwardsgunj, Simla, on the 12th. to sympathise with sufferers in Multan. Both Hindus and Muslims participated. The resolutions were passed sympathising with the sufferers and assuring them all possible assistance. A Sub-Committee was formed to collect subscriptions for relief. It was resolved that the Hindu Mahasabha and Sadhu Mahamandal be approached to take steps immediately to form Hindu organisations all over the country.

A Vizianagram message says:—His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Vizianagram passed away at Madras on the 11th instant.

IRISH PEACE PROSPECTS.

NOT TILL IRREGULARS SURRENDER ARMS.

MR. MULCAHY'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

It is reported in Dublin that Mr. De Valera has conferred with the Free State Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Mulcahy, who told him there would be no peace until the Irregulars surrendered their arms.

NATIONALISTS' SET-BACK.

BRIGADIER O'CONNOR KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Irish Nationalists' set-back is reported in a belated fashion from Kenmare, County Kerry, which the Irregulars captured after seven hours' fierce ughting.

Brigadier O'Connor, Commanding the Nationalists, and his brother were killed. 120 of the garrison were taken prisoners and, subsequently, liberated ten miles away, after effective control of Kenmare had been secured.

The attackers, in strong force, surrounded the town on Saturday morning, and broke in to all houses in one street through back-doors. They then consolidated their position. Brigadier O'Connor, who was in bed when the Irregulars entered his room, refused to surrender and was felled while endeavouring to escape.

A rain of bullets were directed at bank premises, which the Nationalists sturdily defended. Later, the Irregulars rushed the Carnegie Library which was garrisoned by fresh Free State recruits. The Nationalists elsewhere kept up a strong fusillade, but were hopelessly outnumbered and yielded.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBATE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—A protracted Anglo-French debate on the disarmament proposals on the Third Commission of the League ended in the adoption of a resolution asking the Disarmament Commission to continue its investigations and requesting the Council of the League in the meantime to submit the Commission's sheme to the Powers with a view to finding under what conditions they are ready to sign the suggested mutual guarantee pact on which the disarmament proposals depend.

DEATH OF DR. N. D. CHHATRAPATI.

A REMARKABLE CAREER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13.

Dr. Nilkanthrao Dahyabhai Chhatrapati, L. M. and S., Principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, died at his residence here yesterday afternoon of vertigo from which he was suffering for the last two years.

He was a graduate of the Grant Medical College and was a Professor of Chemistry at the B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad. While demonstrating some experiment he lost his eye-sight at the age of 37. Afterwards he was Principal of the Victoria Blind School in Bombay, and remained at its head for about 20 years. The institution owed much to him and he was working hard to ameliorate the condition of the blind. He had started an institution with some medical men to remove the causes which contribute to blindness. He turned his attention to the study of the Braille system of reading and writing, and preparing a Gujarati Braille alphabet for the blind.

He took keen interest in social problems and his death removes a manly fighter in the field of Social Hygiene and Social progress.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Council of State met this morning, Sir Alexander Muddiman presiding. Before the proceedings began Sir Dinshaw Wacha expressed, on behalf of the House, deep expression of regret at the death of the mother of His Excellency the Viceroy. He moved that the President be authorised to convey to His Excellency the message of condolence. The House unanimously accepted the suggestion.

On the motion of Mr. Lindsay the Indian Boilers Bill and Workmen's Compensation Bill were referred to joint Committees.

The following members of the Council of State were nominated to serve on the joint Committee to consider the Indian Boilers Bill:—Mr. Moncriff-Smith, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Arthur Froom, Lala Ramsaran Das, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sir A. Maracair, Sir Leslie Miller; and the following were nominated to serve on the joint Committee on Workmen's Compensation Bill:—Major General Sir William Edwards, Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Kale, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Khaparde, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Leslie Miller, Sayid Raza Ali, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir A. Maricair.

Further consideration was taken up of the report of joint Committee on the bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and Court Fees Act 1870. This motion was introduced in the Council of State yesterday by Mr. Moncrieff-Smith. The bill was then taken clause by clause which the House proceeded to consider.

TURKISH PEACE.

VENICE CONFERENCE PRACTICALLY SHELVED.

COMPLICATIONS IN BALKANS APPREHENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The English papers emphasise dangers of complications in the Balkans if the Kemalists press extreme claims.

It is now practically certain that the Venice conference has been shelved and no conference is likely to be held until the hostilities in Asia Minor have ceased. A full conference will be held in a few weeks' time at which the terms of peace for Turkey will be settled by all Allies including Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Armenia which were included in the Treaty of Sevres.

Telegrams to-day from Athens assert that Jugo-Slavia is mobilising and that she and Rumania have expressed their intention of aiding Greece in the event of the Balkans conflict which is not excluded from dangerous possibilities in the near future. It is pointed out that Thrace might easily become a storm centre owing to the existence of bands of irregulars consisting of Bulgarians and Turks who preferred leaving their homes to accepting Greek citizenship under the Treaties of Neuilly and Sevres. Their numbers were greatly increased last year and any incident such as their capture of a town in Thrace might precipitate the conflagration. Hence the forthcoming peace conference will have to deal with a most serious situation in Europe since the war.

NO MENACE TO THRACE OR CONSTANTINOPLE.

QUESTION OF CONTROL OF STRAITS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

That the overthrow of the Greeks in Anatolia has not produced a real military menace for Constantinople or Thrace is the opinion expressed in the French military quarters where it is declared Mustapha Kemal realises quite well that any attempt on Constantinople would be vigorously opposed by England and France and other Allies. The French view is that the Turkish frontier in Thrace running along the Maritza River, and thus including Adrianople, would solve the whole question as the Turks are quite prepared to agree to the Allied control of the Straits. It is further pointed out in the French quarters that a common Turco-Bulgarian frontier already exists as the result of the Allies' March agreement and it is suggested the arrangement would only make the common boundary longer. It is added that while the fleet remains in Dardanelles it is impossible for the Turks to effect a crossing into Europe.

PARIS PRESS ON FRENCH POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—The "Figaro," commenting on the situation in the Near East, says:—

"France ought to devote herself solely to maintaining her interests in the Levant by continuing her traditional Eastern policy, but, whatever our sympathies for the Turks and admiration for the Angora National Assembly are, do not let us forget that Russia and the Angora Assembly are close relations and both desire to realise at any cost what we call in France the policy of natural frontiers."

The "Petit Parisien" emphasises that an agreement between the Allies must be reached as regards peace in the Near East before negotiations are opened, and says that the Entente is far from being impossible considering the attitude at present of the British Government.

GREEKS SURRENDER ON CHESME PENINSULA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Smyrna.—Order has been completely restored and the authorities have taken measures to return the refugees to their homes. A portion of the Greek army which was holding out on the Chesme peninsula has surrendered. The bulk of the Turkish army under Kemal Pasha has arrived at Smyrna.

GREEK PRESS URGES DEFENCE OF THRACE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Athens.—The Press is urging that all the necessary measures be taken to defend Thrace to the bitter end and the army there is represented as determined to resist all comers. Refugees from Anatolia continue to arrive in Greece and their maintenance is causing serious anxiety.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS ON BOKHARAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A Moscow message announces a large concentration of troops on the Bokhara front as the Nationalists there are preparing to defend the country against a possible invasion by the Soviet forces.

ITALIAN GOVT. DRAFTS REPLY TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Rome.—The "Tribuna" reports that the Italian Government has drafted a reply to the Britain emphasising the necessity of the re-establishment of peace in the East and the avoidance of the spread of the conflagration. The paper thinks the Italian note will result in the rapid summoning of a Conference.

FRENCH AND BRITISH CABINET MEETINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A note of alarm is sounded in all quarters at the increasing gravity of the crisis in the Near East and the necessity is urged of the Great Powers dealing with it definitely and unitedly without delay in order that the smouldering fears and jealousies of the Balkan nations may be allayed. Concerted measures should be arranged, it is felt to put down fresh outbreaks. A Considerable importance therefore, attaches and British Cabinets. The French and the British Cabinets. The French Cabinet assembles at Rambuillet to-day and the British at Downing Street to-morrow when decisions of the deepest moment to the Empire are likely to be taken. The British Cabinet will also discuss the welfare of the considerable British colony in Smyrna and will arrange to send a warship thither to convey the British subjects to England if necessary.

PROPOSED GENERAL CONFERENCE.

NATIONALISTS & TREATY OF SEVRES

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Constantinople.—It is considered in authoritive nationalist circles that Treaty of Sevres must be completely eliminated from the programme of the proposed general conference and also that Turkish plenipotentiaries must patricipate in the preliminary conference which must definitely fix beforehand the peace conditions in Europe.

VENIZELOS' DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Paris.—Venizelos denies the reports in the French Press that he is going to London to see Mr. Lloyd George and says he has no intention whatever of proceeding to London.

ROLE OF ITALY.

TO INDICATE ROAD TO PEACE IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Trieste.—The Minister for the Colonies inaugurating the Italian Eastern Colonial Congress said that Italy must not merely preserve a position in the Mediterranean but endeavour to attain a still greater prestige. Italy had an important role to play in indicating a road to peace in the East. She did not intend to support the Moslem claims but she also, did not intend to hinder a resurrection of the Moslem power, which served as a point of junction between the Islamic world and Western n Europe, within its own proper frontiers.

BI-AMAN AT LYALLPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LYALLPUR, Sept. 11.

Bi-Aman and the Begam Sahib accompanied by Rana Firozuddin arrived here on the 10th morning. They were received with enthusiasm on the platform by Khwaja Abdul Rahaman, President, Khilafat and all prominent Khilafat and Congress workers. The party was taken in procession through the city to the Khilafat office. In the evening a huge meeting was convened and was presided over by Khwaja Abdul Rahaman The audience numbered two thousand. Ladies attended in large numbers. The proceedings opened with recitation of the Holy Koran. A joint address was presented by Khilafat, Congress and the local Gurdwara committee.

Bi-Aman in replying to the address reviewed the situation and making special reference to the unfortunate Multan occurrences and laid great stress on Hindu-Muslim unity as an essential condition for attainment of Swaraj. The Begam Sahib made an impressive speech. She was followed by Rana Firozuddin, who spoke on the present situation and exhorted the citizens Lyallpur to work up the national programme with redouble of vigour, not minding the sad occasional outbursts of uncontrolled passion. The party paid a short visit to Sangla hill on the 11th and addressed a large gathering. Bi-Aman and Begam Saihb shall address a ladies' meeting in the evening at Lyallpur. The party leaves to-morrow for Chiniot.

AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 12.

The people of this place are jubiland over the fall of Smyrna and the city was illuminated last night. Hindus and Mussalmans vied with each other in decorating and illuminating their shops and musical notes were heard at various places playing victory songs. A very crowded and enthusiastic procession paraded the principal streets of the city and cries of *"Allaho Akbar,"* "Long live Mustafa Kemal" etc., rent the sky. Thanksgiving congregations were held in various mosques of the city where people flocked in thousands. All the nationalist institutions celebrated the event with due ceremonial.

AT BHOPAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 14.

The news of the occupation of Smyrna by the Kemalists was received at Bhopal with great jubilation. Special prayers were offered at Juma Masjid. Last night the whole city was illuminated and decorated. Such jubilation was never seen here. Hindus also participated. The public are arranging a feast for the poor on Friday.

AT BURHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURHANPUR, Sept. 13.

The news of the occupation of Smyrna by Kemalists was received here with great exultation. A huge procession marched through the whole town and a large congregation offered thanksgivings in the Juma Masjid. All mosques, shops and many houses were illuminated. A mass meeting of several thousands passed the following resolution:—

This meeting of the citizens of Burhanpur offers thankgivings to the Almighty for the re-entry of the Turks in Smyrna and hopes and prays that the Kemalists may similarly occupy Constantinople, Dardanelles and Thrace, enjoy absolute and unqualified sovereignty over these places and succeed in overcoming non-Muslim interference in baziratul-Arab.

This meeting views with concern that the British Government has concentrated warships in the Near East and is apparently opposed to the absolute occupation of Constantinople and Dardanelles by the Turks and prays the Central Khilafat Committee to call an emergent meeting in the event of the British Government interfering in this war and decide a more effective line of action.

TROOPS FOR MESPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The "Braemar Castle" sails to-morrow carrying a thousand officers and men bound for Mesopotamia of which five hundred are connected with the new armoured cap sections. There are also various R.A.F. details aboard.

VICTORY FOR ASIA.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KEMALIST'S TRIUMPH.

"SWARAJ ALONE CAN SAFEGUARD KHILAFAT."

MR. ZAHUR AHMED'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad of the Central Khilafat Committee writes as follows:—

"At this moment of jubilation and thanksgiving at Kemalists victories over the Greeks we must not lose sight of the fact that the real hour of our trial is still ahead. We have not only to get back Thrace, Constantinople and the Dardanelles but have to free the Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim domination. The evacuation o. Asia Minor is only one of our demands which have been so often reiterated. They are briefly as follows and should be kept before our mind's eye:—

"The restoration of a really independent Turkey in accordance with England's solemn pledges the independence of the Arab portion of the Empire and the restoration of the rights of the Khalifa". Europe is again getting busy in its pastime of sinister diplomacy and recent telegrams after the occupation of Smyrna by the Turks reveal complications and intrigues of a serious nature to keep out the Turks from their Capital, homelands and places which are predominently Turkish in race" We should not in our joy forget how much yet remains to be done nor slacken our efforts until our duty to Islam and Khilafat is completed.

The Greeks while retreating have committed hideous atrocities, towns and villages have been laid waste, fields destroyed and hundreds and thousands of our brethren have been rendered homeless. Now more than ever do the Turks require help and assistance. The enemies of Islam will leave no stone unturned in order to reverse Turkish victory or make it ineffective by their machinations.

This is the real hour for organised, earnest, unostentatious and energetic work. The firm determination of the Musalmans and their unflinching loyalty to the Khilafat and the Swaraj cause alone can help in the attainment of the object in view.

Unless we attain Swaraj in India the danger to the Khilafat cause cannot be removed. Every effort will be made to divide United India. We should not rest content unless we succeed in attaining Swaraj, for that will be the real and permanent safeguard of the Khilafat. We should not at this moment of exultation forget the great suffering which our Sikh brothers are undergoing for the sake of their faith and motherland. May God give them strength and comfort in their suffering and grant us all His help to guard the Right.

Hindus, Mussalmans, Paris and Indian Christians let us remember that the victory of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his brave compatriots is not for Muslims alone to rejoice.

It is the victory for the whole of Asia. It is the victory of Justice over Injustice and of Nationalism over Imperialism. The future of Asia and of India is in the melting pot, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian regardless of caste, creed or political conviction to join in demonstrating to the world that United India rejoices as one in the triumph of Turkey."

INDIAN MUSLIM AND TURKS' VICTORY.

FEARS REGARDS BRITISH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

WANTED A CLEAR DECLARATION OF POLICY.

MR. CHOTANI INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in connection with the recent victory of the Turks over the Greeks Mian M H. J. M. Chhotani said:—

The Mussalmans of India have heard with joy the good news of the Islamic victory over the Greek armies, who till recently had occupied Smyrna and the other parts of Asia Minor against justice and righteousness and had perpetrated terrible atrocities upon the helpless Muslim population. They had full belief in the strenuous efforts of His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his victorious armies for the liberation of Islam and the home-lands of the Turks. The news of the victory of the Angora Government spread instantaneously throughout the length and breadth of India and Mussalmans were entirely satisfied to learn that their Turkish brethren had achieved what the whole Muslim world was extremely anxious to see them achieve. They observed last Friday as "Prayer day" throughout the country and Mussalmans of all sects prayed wholeheartedly for the complete victory of the Angora Government, thereby displaying a unique and unprecedented instance of mutual harmony and unity for a common cause. The brilliant victory of the Angora Government is to be celebrated throughout the country on Sunday the 17th with illuminations in all mosques and houses and prayers will again be offered the same day at 9 p.m. as on the previous occasion. This clearly shows in what spirit the Mussalmans of India have received the news of the Islamic victory.

The Mussalmans consider this victory as God's highest favour for the Islamic world and believe that the Almighty God has sent His Divine help to the Turks for the triumph of the cause of righteousness and justice. The Mussalmans of India hope that the Turks will soon be in a position to drive out the Greek armies from the whole of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race. They also think that the brilliant and splendid victories achieved by he Turks will lead to a speedy and final settlement of the Turkish question in accordance with the just and religious demands of the Muslim world.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Amidst joys of victory, however, the Mussalmans of India view with great apprehension the arrival of the British warships at Smyrna. We are most anxious to see what policy Mr. Lloyd George and his Government are going to adopt regarding the present victories of the Angora Government which have now created a new situation. When the Greeks had the upper hand in Asia Minor Mr. Lloyd George had declared that the victors would enjoy the fruits of their victory. Now when the Turks have gained a splendid triumph over the Greeks, we are waiting to see how far the British Government sticks to that principle. The pro-Greek and anti-Turkish policy adopted by Mr. Lloyd George has shaken the very foundation of the British Empire in the East, but the present victory of the Islamic armies has given a chance to the British Government to regain the confidence of the people by doing justice to the Turks, who have suffered heavily in defence of their faith and national existence. If the British statesmen do not take this chance, the results will be highly detrimental to the British interests in the East and the wave of excitement and indignation which has already passed through the whole Islamic world would assume serious dimensions disastrous to the British Government. At this moment the Indian Mussalmans are anxious to know the clear and definite policy of the British Government with regard to the Turko-Greek struggle. They wonder what the British Government would do after Thrace is also captured by the Turks and the Greeks are completely overthrown. If the British Government really want a lasting peace they should lose no opportunity in acceding to the demands of the Angora Government by handing over Constantinople and the Dardanelles to the full control of the Turks.

MESOPOTAMIA AND PLESTINE.

The recent victories of the Angora Government are sure to affect the Arabs of Mesopotamia and Palestine who are not in the least prepared to accept the mandates. They are already struggling for independence for which solemn pledges were given to them during the war. Therefore, it is an hour of trial for the British Government and let us see whether it fulfills its solemn pledges regarding the Turkish homeands and the Jazir-al-tul-Arab and the Holy Places of Islam.

CRICKET IN POONA.

HINDUS vs. MAHOMEDANS.

LATTER'S POOR SHOW IN 1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings	114
HINDUS—1st Innings ... (for 7 wkts)	226

The second contest of the Cricket Carnival began yesterday when the Mahomedans, winning the toss, went in and made a paltry total of 114, out of which Aziz Khan was responsible for 43 and Barodawala 25. Joshi capturing as many as 7 Mahomedan wickets. The Hindus replied with a total of 226 runs for seven wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. Naidu, who is not-out, has 79 to his credit. Navle also contributed a useful 41. As the matters stand at present, the Hindus are in a very strong position.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

The second quadangular fixture between the Hindus and the Mahomedans began here to-day, and as a result of the day's play, the former are in a sound position. Even now they are 112 runs ahead of the Mahomedan score of 114, and though seven wickets are down there is Naidu still in, and Gadambe may be depended upon to give him a stand tomorrow. The Mahomedans won the toss and elected to bat on what promised to be a perfectly favourable wicket. The weather was again perfect, and though attendance in some parts was poor, spectacular interest was more in evidence than in the corresponding day of the previous round. For one thing the teams were more popularly familiar, and there was no lack of free hitters on both sides. Secondly, a number of well-known players were known to have scratched for one reason or other which meant an inclusion of new members just making their debut. Thus tamboovalla and Mirza Yusufbeg were not playing for their side quite as much as Vithal and Shivram for theirs. Balawalla was also absent. Moreover, it was strongly rumoured that the absentee brother would appear in the next match if the Hindus were lucky to force the entry into the final contest, which was another reason of popular interest being focussed on the match. The day's cricket, however, fell flat on the worked up enthusiasm of expectant crowds. There was a wonderful breakdown in the Mahomedan batting, the procession ending early as 12-45 within the compass of two hours' play. Batsman after batsman crumbled down before the deadly goodlength balls of Joshi who issued passports to no less than seven players in fourteen overs. The outstanding feature of the Mahomedan venture, however, was the five innings by Aziz Khan for 43, and though expectations were again falsefied in that Mahomedans failed to play up to the courage of desperation so ably displayed by the Presidency, there was likewise little of outstanding merit in the Hindu display, expect perhaps Naidu's chanceless 79. The latter was rather hard on the populace, as he refused to open his shoulders, and there were few boundaries in his score. Another feature of the to-day's cricket was the role of excellent foil to Joshi in which Murad captured six out of the 8 wickets, out of which five were clean-bowled. On the whole it is an interesting situation in which the match is now left, and if the Mahomedan mean business, tomorrow is their day to set about it.

MAHOMEDAN FIRST INNINGS

Winning the toss the Mahomedans sent in Vishram (Captain of their team) and N. E. Shaik to the bowling of Chandarana, who led off from the Gymkhana end. The Mahomedan start was all too shaky. Each batsman managed to snatch two singles off Rana's first and then Navle justified his existence behind the wickets by smartly holding Shaikh off Joshi. The retiring batsman had opened his account with a single and was just shaping to cut Joshi's second when his career was abruptly cut short. (2—1—1).

Murad joined his skipper, who now excited the first ripple in the hitherto placid stream of spectacular interest, when he cut Rana for four and the first decade was registered. Still another disaster for the Mahomedans followed when five runs later Vishram was caught in the slip by S. M. Dalvi, again off Joshi. (15—2—7).

S. G. Rasool filled the vacancy and by way of encouragement Murad cut Rana for a quartette, which brought 20 up. Twenty-five minutes' play had brought 20 at the expense of two wickets. The third Mahomedan wicket fell soon after, Rana getting past Rasool's defence, this being the first wicket clean-bowled. (24—3—3).

Abdul Aziz Khan joined Murad who retired almost immediately before a single was added to the last score, being given leg-before to a straight one from Joshi. The latter had evidently found his length early on and his overs were almost blank of scoring. (24—4—13).

Murad's game was quite of an ordinary type, yet tame display by others brought his 13 into unusual relief. Nazir Husein then brightened the impending close of his innings with some free batting, Abdul Aziz signifying his appreciation by showing his way of doing it. The score mounted rapidly from 30 to 40 and two runs later Navle issued his second passport from behind the bails by smartly holding Nasir off Joshi. (42—5—10).

SIXTH WICKET STAND.

Barodawala joined Abdul Aziz Khan at five to twelve with half the side down for less than half a century. Aziz's dashing bat could now ill brook the drift matters were taking. Throwing aside his hitherto passive role Aziz Khan roughed Rana's bowling and cut him twice to the boundary amidst the first clapping of the afternoon. Half a century was registered simultaneously, which Barodawalla greeted with a fine late cut, which realised two. Dull game followed, the sixth decade being brought on to the score board by means of singles which came but slowly, fielding being very keen.

At 62, the first change in Hindu bowling was effected, Errum being directed to relieve Rana. Although but a few runs were realised in his over, Navle twice allowed the ball to reach the rear boundary conceding 8 byes. Seventy appeared which was quickly followed by the next decade as a result of vigorous hitting by both the batsmen. A lull followed and again Aziz severely punished Joshi for some loose deliveries, 90 being signalled. Barodawalla then helped to carry the total to three less to a century, when he retired in an unusual manner. Off one Errum's balls Barodawalla's wicket was slightly disturbed, the bails dropped but the stumps remained intact. The batsman was retiring when the leg-side Umpire intervened as the ball had restruck the stumps after bounding off Navle's pads. Eventually Barodawalla was given bowled out to Errum. (97—6—25).

The retiring batsman contributed a solid quarter century to the side's sorry total.

Bham filled the vacancy and was fortunate to see the century hoisted in his regime, himself causing the figure to be registered with a single off Errum. The latter took revenge soon after when Bham had added three to his and the total score by beating him completely with a straight ball, which Bham tried to turn. This was clearly the beginning of the end and the start of the second and final breakdown of Mahomedan batting, for Abdul Aziz Khan, who was latterly being clearly drawn into the net by tempting drops from Joshi, lunged out to an unusually tempting one, missed and was smartly stumped by Navle, this being his third victim. Abdul Aziz slightly retrieved the side's fortunes when matters were looking gloomy for Mahomedans and for the sixth wicket contributed 57, of which 43 was his individual score. (97—8—43).

Ibrahimkhan and Lotia filled the gaps, but the same tale was retold, Lotia being clean-bowled by Joshi five runs later. The tail practically refused to wag and speculation was rife whether the Mahomedans would be dismissed befort the lunch time. The expected came to pass, for Irfani coming out to fill the last place tried his best to keep his end up against the relentless good length balls of Joshi, but could do nothing better than stop a few balls till the middle stump of his wicket was dislodged by the day's most effective Hindu bowler, Joshi. The Mahomedans first innings thus terminated at 12-45 for 114 runs.

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

The Hindus began their first venture at 2 p.m., Delvi, the Hindu skipper, and Navle, the wicket-keeper, taking the field to face the attack, which was entrusted to Abdul Aziz Khan and Murad. The Hindu account was opened with a four, Dalvi deftly turning Aziz to the western boundary. Shaikh magnifed a single, with an overthrow, into a five soon after the first decade was registered in three minutes. This was a fast scoring, and Dalvi kept up pace till 20 was signalled, by punishing Aziz repeatedly, off his ill-placed balls. Twenty more were collected in less than five minutes. Dalvi cutting Aziz to the boundary twice, off consecutive deliveries, Navle annexing a three off the same over. A few more singles here and there brought the score to 45, and Dalvi fell, being clean-bowled by Murad, with a beautiful delivery which Dalvi did not at all understand. He played in his usual free style and hit four boundaries in his 26. (45-1-26).

The other Dalvi left the pavilion, but soon returned, after being at the crease for a minute, Lotia bringing off a fine one-handed catch at the cover. (45-2-0)

Deodhar came out to fill the vacancy at 2/30, and sent the half century up by giving the requisite 5 two minutes after his entry. Navle was now in 19. Very dull game followed, Nazir Hussein, who had displaced Abdul Aziz, allowing a little liberty and the scoring being chiefly done at the expense of Murad. The latter was then received by Lotia when the score was at 66, Navle notching off three, off his first ball. 70 appeared a little later. The pace was by no means slow, for at 3 o'clock 80 were telegraphed, one hour from the start.

Shaik now took over from Nazir Husein, and began with two maidens, which were rarer than radium, and a weary spell of no less than 20 minutes brought the ninth decade on the board. Before the century was up, however, the Hindu wicket-keeper was clean bowled by Ibrahim Khan. Navle played his usual steady game and contributed a useful 41 (98-2-41).

NAIDU DEODHAR PARTNERSHIP.

Naidu now partnered Deodhar. There was a thorough rearrangement of the outfield, and two of the smartest were ordered to the long-boundary. Patiently they waited but no "'Dolly' skier" came their way. 100 was sent up, and then Naidu started on his merry career by hitting Ebrahim Khan to the boundary amidst cheers. The latter was immediately replaced by Murad, but Naidu had already got sight of the ball and kept up a fusillade of shots amidst burst of applause. The score mounted with spurt a sudden applause, intermediate between the next decade, signifying that the Hindu had passed the Mahomedan total of 114. When the tea interval was taken at 4 the score-card 124 for 2 wickets, Deodhar 31 and Naidu 20.

After tea, when play was resumed at 4-15, it assumed quite a different complexion altogether. An addition of 8 runs more saw the dismissal of Deodhar, who was bowled by Murad, this being the latter's second clean hit of the stumps and two more were to follow in quick succession. Deodhar's was the second best innings of 35 from the scoring point of view Navle heading with 41. (134—4—35).

Jai now joined Naidu, but Murad uprooted the stumps of his wickets with his third ball. Errum who followed suffered exactly the same fate. Neither was able to transcend the mysteries of zero, and only when Pardeshi joined Naidu was any occupation provided for the scorers. (138—6—0).

NAIDU'S STEADY GAME.

It was extremely a dull game, nevertheless Naidu still kept up his cool steady game, which was not what the spectators had gathered to watch. The keenness of Mahomedan fielding had suffered considerably, Barodawalla refusing a hot chance which Errum offered at the point, off Murad, when the total score was 174. The charge of leather was now given over to Ebrahim Khan, and Nazir Husain, who was soon replaced by Murad. This change of attack produced good effect, Murad capturing his sixth wicket by hitting the wicket for the fifth time, Pardeshi being the victim. Pardeshi made a creditable stand with Naidu, just when some of the best Hindu batsmen had succumbed to the Mahomedan bowling. (198—7—12).

Only two runs more were wanting for the second century, and Joshi coming to the crease immediately sent it up by chopping Ibrahim Khan for four. There was an outburst of cheers, as no such thing was within immediate expectations, but the Hindu bowler gave a quietus to certain current notions by neatly late-cutting Shaikh to the boundary. Naidu who had now 72, augmented this with a couple of 2's. 210 then appeared. Joshi continued to excel himself and almost outshone Naidu, for he was free, doing a lot of fruitless hitting, while Naidu hardly hit at all. A short time before six an appeal was made for want of light but it was decided to play out and when the stumps were drawn for the day the Hindu score for the first innings stood at 226 for 7 wickets, Naidu 79 Joshi 11, both remaining not-out.

The Scores;—

MAHOMEDANS—(1st Innings.)

M. H. Visram, c S. M. Dalvi, b Joshi	7
N. E. Shaik, c Navle, b Joshi	1
C. A. Murad, l-b-w Joshi	13
Masool, b Rana	3
Abdul Aziz Khan, st Navle, b Joshi	43
Nazir Husein, c Navle, b Joshi	10
Barodawalla, b Errum	25
A. E. Bham, b Errum	4
Lotia, b Joshi	3
Ebrahim Khan, not out	2
Irfani, b Joshi	0
Extras	3
Total	114

Runs at fall of each wicket 1/2, 2/15, 3/24, 4/24, 5/42, 6/97, 7/103, 8/107, 9/112, 10-114.

HINDUS—(1st Innings.)

S M Dalvi, b Murad	26
J G Navle, b Ibrahimkhan	41
V A Dalvi, c Lotia, b Murad	4
D B Deodhar, b Murad	35
C K Naidu (batting)	79
J P Jai, b Murad	0
S Errum, b Murad	0
K G Pardeshi, b Murad	12
S M Joshi (batting)	11
S R Godambe and M H Chandarana to bat.	
Extras	22
Total (for 7 wkts)	226

Runs at fall of each wicket: 1/45, 2/45, 3/96, 4/132, 5/134, 6/138, 7/198.

Umpires:—Messrs. Davar and Eade.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING—1ST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1922.

THE WESTERN INDIA DERBY STAKES Distance 1½ miles. (Terms for Horses 3 years old only).

Winner, Rs. 30,000; second Rs. 10,600; third Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winn.

Aldergrove 9-0, St. Simon's Fancy 9-0, Flaming Orb 8-11, Sarsaparilla 8-11, Footpedal 8-11, Risen Again 8-11, Chinese White 8-11, Brixworth 8-11, Madam Dixie 8-11, Crob Apple 8-11, Eagle's Way 8-11, Nicety 8-8, Happy Times 8-8, Vale of York 8-8, The Minx 8-8, Lady Loo 8-8, Whispering 8-8, Unruly 8-8, Vernier 8-5, Lishnarragh 8-5, Princess Georgie 8-5, Snow Ball 8-5.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. (Handicap for Horses II Div.)

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Zea 9-2 Cresset 9-0, Tarvie 8-13, Volsure 8-13, Crushed Glass 8-12, Divide 8-10, Ulster Lod 8-9, Scribble 8-9, Mimi 8-8, The Count 8-8, Madame Sze 8-8, Whit Week 8-7, Southern Beauty 8-7, Cnommy 8-5, Murmansk Trostan 8-3, Flight Errant 8-3, White Fang 8-3, Allensmore 8-3, Mossley 8-2, Joy Girl 8-2, Chinese White 8-2, Whispering 8-1, Eudorette 8-0, Lover True 8-0, Dayspring 7-13, Czarda 7-12, Belle Syme 7-12, Starboard 7-10, Golden Treasury 7-10, Cracknel 7-6, Dialect 7-4, Old Sport 7-4.

THE TURF CLUB CUP Distance 1¼ miles. (Handicap for Arabs I and II Div.)

Winner, Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250.

Dilowar 9-10, Dartmoor 9-10, Khaboor 9-3, Cessation 9-2, Anaiza 9-0, Tipperary 8-12, Union Jack 7-11, Trade Mark 8-11, Mandil 8-9, Karikata 8-7, Rose Hill 8-7, Shahzoda 8-5, Shums 8-5, Kusra 8-4, Red Flower 8-4, Kitchener 8-4, Hakum 8-3, Winning Post 8-0, Lamington 7-11, Kelvin Boy 7-11, Ishallah 7-11, Bahadorjung 7-8, Cimmer 7-7, Latif Apollo 7-7, Brindisi 7-6, Desert Flower ... Dowlat 7-4(Cairo 7-2.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses I Div.)

Winner Cup Rs. 100 and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Sweet Adare 9-2, Quarryman 9-0, Silver Jug 8-12, The Devil 8-11, Aleli 8-11, Simon's Choice 8-9, Verge 8-9, Royal Charter 8-8, Carborundum 8-8, Northern Light 8-8, Brendan 8-7, Marcodia 8-5, William the Beau 8-5, Floreal 8-2, Christmas Holiday 8-2, Charlie's Smile 8-0 Love Glass 7-12, Brixworth 7-9, Marmion 7-8.

THE LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 1¼ Miles. (Handicap for Horses III Div.

Winner. Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Reigning Star 13-0, Dori 12-7, Footplate 12-7 Repartee 12-7, Tugboat 12-7, Batchelors Bing Boy 12-7, Magical Mike 12-7, Traveller 12-1, Truncheon 12-0, Major Saxham 11-10, Tessie 11-8, Leston 11-8, Count Hannibal 10-10, Quetn of Poland 10-4, Elham Valley 9-10, Corkscrew 9-8, Prim 9-7, Bristol Cream 9-7.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Rosey Tread 9-9, Britomart 9-8, Blackwate 9-6, Ragazzo 9-4, Lady Cleopatro 8-1, Mirabelle 8-13, Stellite 8-12, Beggar Prince 8-, Bohea 8-10, Some Scrime 8-9, Glass Rock 8-, Royal Jewel 8-8, Dori 8-6, Anthracite 8-4, Ila's Fancy 8-4, Cahir Lass 8-3, Limehouse Lights 8-1, Robina 7-13, Overseas 7-9, Cheery Girl 7-9, Lord Jim 7-8, Kintail 7-5, Another Night 7-4, Lady Rita 7-3.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. II.) Distance Mile. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

South Notts 9-9, Eagleswell 9-8, Grands Place 9-6, Gold Reef 9-2, Undies 9-0, Cyllian 8-13, Paragua 8-12, Olivine 8-11, Knight Clonmel 8-10, Eccleston 8-10, Rakings 8-8, Wolfram 8-8, Curator 8-5, Old Chris 8-4, Silver Wedding 8-4, Pilgrim's Pass 8-1, Desert Gold 8-0, First Grade 7-12, Milk Maid 7-12, Elsewise 7-9, Sevenbeans Jam 7-6, Zanzibar 7-5, Pretty Margaret 7-3, Tasty 7-0.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Distance Furlong. (Handicap for Country-Breds).

Winner Rs. 3,000!; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Steel Blue 10-6, Bhopal Hope 10-6, Crepe-de-Chine 10-2, Sugar Cane 9-13, Jovial 9-10, Betttr Hope 9-9, Sweet Apple 9-2, Black Top 8-9, Maple 8-8, Margot 8-7, Discarded 8-6, Better Luck 8-5, Mountain Apple 8-2, Zara 8-0, Come On 7-13, Cuidon 7-12, Criadillo 7-11, Mountain 7-9, Shitaj 7-6, Toddy 7-6, The Knud Deligate 7-1 Devotion 6-12, Cider 6-12 Monsoon Jack 6-12,

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance Mile. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Bridgend 9-8 Reciprocity 9-6, Millmount 9-4, Meg Merrilies 9-2, Elphene 9-0, Louvasia 8-12, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Roi Grison 8-10, Bathurst 8-10, Box O'Tricks 8-9, My Eva Perfect Boy 8-5, Somali 8-3, Prime Boy 8-, Lone 8-3, Percival 8-1, My Patsey 7-12, Charles William 7-11, Marby 7-8, Vlinger 7-7, Jadoo Balline 7-5, Presteau 7-3, Cork Glass 7-0.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs (Handicap for Arabs II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Waterloo 9-4, Mentor 9-2, Nevermind 9-1, Shahzada 8-12, Summerton 8-11, Shums 8-10, Arvil 8-10, Winning Post 8-8, Defender 8-7, Pride of Iraq 8-6. Black Ivory 8-4, March Along 8-4, Reeman 8-0, Ishallah 8-0, Cummer 8-0, Peninsula 7-13 Taj 7-12, Karam 7-12 Dowlat 7-10, Leopold 7-, Good Star 7-8, Marshal Petain 7-8, Ayr Laddie 7-4, Vernon 7-4, Honey 7-2, Honeysuckle 7-0.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The St. Leger betting was os follows:—

Royal Lancer 33-1, Silurian 100-8, Ceylonese 25-1. Twenty-four horses ran. Won by two lengths and two lengths separated the first and the second and the second and the third.

Fred Power was ridden by O'Neill and Sanhedrim by Donoghue. Tanglewood was the additional runner and was ridden by Elliot. Dunksgreen did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables. Ramus lost twenty lengths at the start. On settling down Bucks Hussar led from Werwolf, Ceylonese and Corcyrian. About halfway Ceylonese was the first with Bucks Hussar, Werwolf, Sanhedrim, Royal Lancer and Silurian following, but when fairly in straight Sanhedrim led by a few strides. Close to home however Royal Lancer challenged and won easily. Gaurisankar was fourth. Time was three minutes fourteen and fifth seconds.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

To-day's football results are as follows:—League Division 1, Birmingham 2, Stoke 0. League Division 3, Southern Section, Bristol Rovers 1, Watford 2.

BILL TO AMEND CR. P. CODE.

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENTS THROWING OUT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Council of State was devoted to-day entirely to the consideration of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Court Fees Act as it emerged from the joing committee appointed in September last year. The Bill together with the report was presented to the Council a week ago, and considering the importaht nature of the proposed amendments in the Code it was expected that there would be many amendments from non-official members necessitating a prolonged sitting. But the agenda paper showed only about a dozen amendments all in the name of Mr. Khaparde. The Bill, however, was very lengthy containing nearly one hundred and sixty clauses.

Mr. Moncrieff-Smith who moved for the consideration of the Bill as amended by the joint committee thought the fact that no notice of amendment was given till yesterday afternoon when only about a dozen came from Mr. Khaparde alone, indicated that the Council was on the whole prepared to accept the Bill as amended by the committee.

Clause 6 introduces a new section which provides for the establishment of special juvenile courts. Clause 20 provides that in security proceedings, an interim bond may be taken for keeping the peace or for the maintenance of good behaviour. Under the present law, all that court can do, if it fears an immediate breach of the peace, is to issue a warrant of arrests. Clause 21 proposes to lay down very definitely the circumstances in which a Magistrate can reject a surety offered and the procedure to be followed by him. A later clause provides an appeal against an order rejecting a surety. The sections, which deal with the tender of a pardon to an accused person and the procedure to be followed in the prosecution of a person who has profeited a pardon have been very considerably revised by clauses 85 and 86 of the Bill and by a new clause 86-A inserted by the joint committee. Clause 99 amends Section 386 so as to enable fines to be recovered by procedure by the Collector against the immoveable property of the accused.

The Bill was then taken into consideration clause by clause. Mr. Khaparde brought forward half a dozen amendments which were all objected to by Mr. Moncrieff-Smith, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Baker and eventually lost. One of the amendments thus lost required that before instituting a search the police officer should record a written order to that effect and show the same to the person whose article or articles were to be searched. The Council having passed thirty-five clauses, the consideration of the other clauses was postponed till to-morrow.

LEAGUE COVENANT.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES 10 AND 18.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—The Amendments Commission of the League of Nations, Lord Balfour presiding, has decided that nothing fresh occurred during the past year to justify a reopening of the discussion on the proposed amendments to articles Ten and Eighteen of the Covenant, which were referred to the Commission by the Assembly in 1921. The Commission has decided to submit a report to this effect to the Assembly with the document drafted by Prince Arfa which the first commission transmitted to the Amendments Commission.

AMELIORATION OF LOT OF BLACK RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Geneva.—A delegation of the so-called Universal Alliance for Amelioration of the Lot of the Black Races has arrived here with the object of requesting the Council of the League of Nations to entrust the Alliance with the administration of the ex-German Colonies for the establishment of a federation of black states in order to demonstrate the capacity of the black races to govern themselves.

EDITOR OF "VATAN"

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Sept. 13.

Prosecution under Section 108, Cr. P. C. was conducted to-day in the court of the Assistant Collector of Shikarpur against Sj. Bilandram, Editor of the illustrated Sindhi newspaper, "The Vatan." Sj. Bilandram neither cross-examined nor offered any defence except that he submitted a statement shewing that the articles complained of were only expression of truth. The case lasted for two hours and Sj. Bilandram was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment because he refused to offer security. Sj. Bilandram received the sentence cheerfully.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

FESTIVITIES AT PAGHMAN.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Sept. 13.

Travellers arriving in Peshawar bring many stories of the Independence Day festivities at Paghman which lasted from the 18th to the 25th of August. The celebrations were in the form of a general exhibition admission to which was charged, the sums so realised going to defray the expenses. Military displays including a torchlight tattoo, trick riding, wrestling and sports of all sorts were catered for those in search of spectacular excitement. There were also exhibits of agricultural implement and produce, manufactured goods, and natural products of the country for the encouragement of the home industry.

The political gossip was given full scope for speculation owing to the dramatic appearances in the public of His Majesty and his elder brother Inayatulla Khan reconciled after three years during which the elder brother had never appeared outside his house. The festivities were brought to a close with a long speech by the Amir to the assembled crowds in which he urged the necessity of every single Afghan of whatever status in life doing his bit to help the progress of his country. Home industries, education, and the army were the three branches of activity for which His Majesty specially appealed. The officially inspired press of Afghanistan has also been harping on similar themes lately.

CABLE ITEMS.

Reuter's Athens Correspondent to-day reports encounters between the Bulgarian Comitadjis and the Greek detachments at Nevrokop resulting in the repulse of the Comitadjis.

Washington.—The Shipping Board has accepted a bid of 750,000 dollars for 226 wooden vessels built during the war at the cost of three hundred million dollars.

Washington.—The Senate has passed the China Trade Act, providing a tax exemption for American concerns doing business with China. By the terms of the Bill, companies will operate under the United States Charter.

The death is announced of Miss Annie Taylor, leader of the Tibetan pioneer mission, who lived in Tibet for many years, and previously of the Chinunr Inland Mission.

The death is announced of Reverend Arthur Gilkes, curate of the Saint James' Church, Bermondsey, and, formerly, Head Master of the Dulwich College.

Montreal.—On application of the Crown, the Grand Jury has brought in a true bill against Sir Montagu Allan on a charge of negligently signing a false Government return of the condition of the Merchants Bank for October last year.

News has been received in Bombay Reverend Mr. Gates, a missionary of American Maratha Mission, was murdered at Bijapur on the evening of 6th instant. Police have arrested a Mahomedan who is believed to have been the assailant (A. P.)

The Bengal Nagpur and, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways are prospecting for coal in Talcher and soon will have their own coal fields there. Work has been taken in hand on the railway between Cuttack and Talcher, a distance of sixty-five miles by the Bengal Nagpur Railway. (A. P.)

KEMAL PASHA.

WHAT HAS HE BEEN FIGHTING FOR

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

Who is this Hero of Islam? Who is this Defender of the Crescent? How has he risen? Is he fighting for gold or glory, power or territory? Answers to these questions can be gleaned from Mr. Clair Price's article in the July number of the "Fortnightly Review." Here are some pertinent extracts and abstracts:—

(1) Born of a junior Customs Officer at Salonika, Mustapha was fatherless, when only an infant.

(2) His mother wished him to be a khoja (a Turkish) religious teacher but he wanted to be a soldier after the Turkish fashion!

(3) Mustafa knew his mathematics so well, that his teacher "dubbed him *Kemal*, meaning rightness!" (4) "The military preparatory school at Salonica, the officers' school at Monastir, and the War Academy at Constantinople finally graduated Kemal, a headstrong youth of twenty-two, into the army with the rank of lieutenant!"

(5) His love for Liberty was so great, that "No sooner had Kemal been graduated into the army, than he engaged a small apartment in the Stamboul section of Constantinople to serve as the head-quarters of the *Secret Society of Liberty*!"

(6) "As a result, Kemal was arrested, taken to Yildiz Kiosk to be questioned, and after three months' confinement in a cell at the Ministry of Police, was exiled to a cavalry regiment in Damascus!"

(7) "Back in Salonika again, he merged the Society of Liberty into the Society of Progress, which now took the name of the Committee of Union and Progress, and whose forces were now strongly entrenched in Salonica, Monastir and Uskub!"

(8) "The rule of Abdul Hamid had been succeeded by the rule of Enver and his colleagues, and *Kemal withdrew from politics in bitter disillusionment*!"

(9) "When Enver joined Germany in 1914 in a last desparate gamble (?) for the life of the Empire, Kemal threw up his post of military Attache at Sofia and returned to Constantinople!"

(10) "Kemal was convinced from the first, that the Empire was in no condition to enter the war; but Enver gave him the Nineteenth Division and dispatched him to the Dardenelles. *His success in throwing back the British before Anaforta is the most brilliant achievement of his military career*!"

(11) Opposing Falkenhayns' project of recapturing Bagdad, Kemal again threw up his job, and sent to Enver a protest and a forecast, which bespeaks of his political foresight. Said he in 1917:—"Great Britain and France could not be divided and they could not be beaten! Great Britain would conquer Palestine, would set up a Christian Government under its own control, with which to hold the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and Egypt and would isolate Turkey from the rest of Islam!"

(12) A year later, "Enver recalled him and gave him the Yilderim Group on the Palestine Front. But it was too late!"

(13) "With the Allies' occupation of Constantinople itself, Kemal knew, that it was useless to attempt to gather the broken and chastic capital against the new doom, which was ready to burst upon it. Accordingly he left Constantinople for Asia Minor."

(14) Despite the opposition of Damad Farrid, Kemal was strong and confident; and the Greek occupation of Smyrna "sent whole provinces in Asia Minor scurrying to Kemal!"

(15) The result was, that though Kemal was thrown back at times by the pressure of Greek troops (or Greek gas, we can't say!), Kemal inflicted such a crushing defeat on the Greeks in the beginning of the year, that the Allies resumed negotiations for the revision of the Treaty of Severes!

(16) But what has Kemal been fighting for? Kemal, who was arrested at Stamboul and confined at Yildiz Kiosk for three months—Kemal who was exiled to Damascus and transferred to Salonika—Kemal who saved the Dardenelles and was then switched off to the Russian Front—Kemal, who thrice gave up his jobs and thrice resumed the same—strived and struggled, from start to finish, for his Love for Liberty, for the Liberty of his country and for the integrity of the Islamic Empire. To quote Mr. Price's own words:—

(17) "Both before and since the Genoa Conference, *Kemal's chief anxiety is to recover, on that new basis of equality, which is laid down in the National Pact, the understanding with England, which Abdul Hamid lost in* 1907." (We know how his Minister was refused an interview by the British Foreign Office only last month!"

(18) "All that one can say to-day is that Kemal has become the *leader* not only of his own country, but *of all those Sunni Moslem countries between Constantinople and Kabul*, which until 1917 felt the full weight of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1917!"

(19) "Amid the hatreds and prejudices, which make the Near East an impenetrable jungle, for most of us, *Near Eastern Leaders are apt to see things, as they desire to see them; but to me Kemal is a man, who sees things as they are. To me he is one of the hardest and soberest leaders in the world to-day.*"

Thus Kemal Pasha has been fighting not for gold or glory, *not* for power or territory, *not* for coal, oil or cotton. Kemal Pasha is forced to fight to-day for the protection of his Faith and for the liberation of his land from Brigands. And to-day, Islam, India and Asia pray that peace and harmony may soon be restored in all these troubled lands. Amen!

—PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF—
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

GURU-KA-BAGH MARTYRS.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE "HUMANITY" (VIDE SIR W. VINCENT'S DESCRIPTION)

BEATEN BY THE POLICE ON 25TH AUG. AND SUFFERING FROM HIGH FEVER OWING TO INJURIES.

BEATEN BY THE POLICE ON 25TH AUGUST AND SEVERELY INJURED IN THE EYE AND BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

SIKH WOMEN NOTING DOWN INJURIES OF AKALIS.

SUFFERING FROM LATHI THRUST INJURY ON FOREARM. (STANDING IN THE BACK GROUND IS RISALDAR SUNDER SINGH, PRESENT PRESIDENT OF SHIROMANI GURDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE)

WOUNDED BELOW THE LEFT KNEE AND WITH BRUISES ON BOTH FORE-ARMS, THIGH AND BACK.

A WOUNDED AKALI BEING ATTENDED TO.

SIKHS' HEROISM AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

"WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN PAGES OF HISTORY."

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

In moving the resolution of sympathy with with the Sikh at the Jallianwalla meeting, Hakim Ajmal Khan said that in the sufferings which had come to the Sikhs one and all had the fullest sympathy. There could be no doubt that the manliness, courage and perseverence which the Sikhs had shown was without a parallel in the pages of history. They had demonstrated that they were heroes as much in the battle of non-violence as in those of the sword. Whoever would realize the importance of this lesson should go to Guru-ka-Bagh and see the spectacle. The Sikhs were rendering the highest service that was possible under the circumstances. All the communities that inhabited India owed it to sympathise with one another. It should be no mere lip sympathy, but coming from the heart. They should share to the fullest extent in the tribulation of the Sikhs and prove that the members of all these communities can live as real brothers. To-day it was the turn of the Sikhs, to-morrow it may be Mahomedans, the day after the Hindus and if they had no sympathy with each other what would be the result? The demand of the Sikhs was a national demand, so was the demand of the Mahomedans for the Khilafat and the demand for Swaraj, of course pre-eminently so. And if they lacked mutual sympathy, they could not get either Swaraj or any other of their demands.

MAKE NO DEMAND FROM GOVERNMENT.

At the public meeting held in Jallianwalla Bagh, Hakim Ajmal Khan, in seconding the amendment of Dr. Mahomed Alam of Aligarh to delete the words, "and calls upon Government to stop it" (i.e., the beating and dragging by the hair of Akalis), from the resolution moved at the meeting, said he considered it his duty to second the amendment of his friend Dr. Mahomed Alam. India and her representative body, the Congress, made no demands from the Government and did not desire to ask for anything. They could not, therefore, accept any resolution which embodies any wish or made any demand from Government. Those who belonged to the Congress could not do so. Rather than ask Government to effect a settlement, it would be better to request their Khalsa brethren to abandon their struggle. He would, therefore, request the assembly to accept the amendment. Accepting the resolution as it stood mean throwing away the dignity of the country, the dignity of the Congress and the dignity of the Non-Cooperation movement. He emphatically seconded the amendment.

The mover of the resolution, Bawa Satamatrai of Jullunndur, in accepting the amendment, said he agreed that when officials of Government were themselves committing breaches of law it was not consistent with their dignity to make requests. The amendment was accepted with not a sinngle dissentient.

THE INJURED AKALIS.

REFUSE GOVT. TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Punjab Government state that the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has issued a poster in connection with the Guru-ka-bagh affair to the effect that all medical aid is being provided either by the Sikh or the Congress organisations and that the Government are doing nothing to provide medical assistance to the injured persons. The fact is, says the communique, that the injured Akalis refused to be treated by the civil surgeon or his assistants or to go to the Government Hospitals. They also refuse to be carried in the ambulance provided by the Government.

TRIAL OF SIKH LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

One more prosecution witness appeared in the case against Sardar Mahtabsingh and others. Laldin, head-constable, deposed to seeing the tree cutting by the Akalis, who refused when asked to stop and said they were doing this under orders of the Shiromani Committee. They assaulted a head constable, whose turban fell on the ground. Witness prepared the first information report under Sections 153 and 353 I. P. C. The Government Advocate obtained warrants for the last prosecution witness who, he stated, was keeping out of the way and said he would abandon the witness if he did not turn up during the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses. He did not intend giving more witnesses, but would not close the prosecution at present. The case was adjourned for September 20, when the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses begins.

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATHY WITH SIKHS.

MOSLEM VOLUNTEERS TO PROCEED TO GURU-KA-BAGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

A public meeting with Pundit Radha Mohan Gokulji as president was held last night in the Halliday Park under the auspices of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee. Following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this meeting conveys its heartfelt congratulations to the Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee at the highest degree of fortitude, courage and self-restraint shown by its members, the Akalis, in the Guru-ka-Bagh affair and especially at the splendid example of non-violence set by such a martial race inspite of the gravest provocation and expresses its deep sympathy in their struggle in a righteous cause.

That this meeting earnestly requests the Punjab Khilafat Committee particularly and the Punjab Muslim community generally to help in every possible way our Sikh brethren in their severe trial.

On the appeal of Sirdar Lachman Singh Saheb it was decided to request the Muslims to volunteer themselves for (1) joining and suffering with the *Jathas* proceeding to the Guru-ka-Bagh, (2) giving aid to the wounded and nursing them, and (3) supplying funds to the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee for medical aid to the wounded and for the maintenance of the incapacitated. On behalf of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee several members offered their services. It was decided to appoint a joint committee of Khilafat-Congress workers to collect subscriptions and settle details regarding the despatch of volunteers to the scene of the occurrence.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A Punjab Government communique says:—On the night of the 5th of September a party of about 100 Akalis armed with lathis tried to rush supplies into the Guru-ka-Bagh. They were challenged but merely replied with abuse and charged the police. The latter withstood them and drove them off. Some 300 Akalis rushed out from the garden but did not actually face the police. Four constables were injured, one very severely. The casualties inflicted on the Akalis are not yet known.

RUTHLESS ASSAULTS ON AKALIS.

MR. ANDREWS AN EYE-WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

A combined *Jatha* from Ludhiana and Sialkot left Amritsar and reached Guru-ka-Bagh safely without interference. At Guru-ka-Bagh there was the beating as usual by the police of the small batches of four, who went out to chop wood. The Shiromani Committee's communique says that the beating was brutal enough, though not quite as bad as previously, due probably to the fact that Mr. Andrews was among the spectators. Every one of the total of sixteen men had to be removed by the scouts. The communique concludes, "A noteworthy feature of to-day's beating operations was that it was the sharp and rigorous kicks in the private region of every Akali that reduced him to unconsciousness. The whole process was so humane—to borrow but one word from Sir William Vincent's statements in the Assembly—that the saintly Mr. Andrews could see it only with bedewed eyes."

The hardship of the situation is apparent from the further complaint that during the night none of the thousands of Akalis resident in Gurdwara Guru-ka-Bagh is suffered to step out of the four walls of the buildings, with the result that already the sanitation of the premises is seriously threatened.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S SPEECH AT AKAL TAKHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

The following is a translation of the report in the "Bande Matram" newspaper of the speech which Swami Shraddhanand delivered at Akal Takht, Amritsar, on the morning of September 10, and which is supposed to be the subject of the proceedings against him. Addressing the Akalis he said, "All Hindus and Mohommadans are with you in this affair." If the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee so decided, he would immediately wire for many Hindus and Mussalmans to come down, who would be prepared to die side by side with the Akalis. They had in their hand the sword of non-violence, that sword none could withstand. This was only the beginning of their peaceful fight. When the fight attained its full vigour it would become impossible for the bureaucracy to face it.

Incidentally it appears that several leading Lahore journalists were present at the time.

It is understood that Raizada Bhagatram, Barrister, the well-known Punjab lawyer will also take part in the conduct of the defence case.

RY. THIRD-CLASS GRIEVANCES.

A deputation including Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Dr. Annie Besant waited on the Railway Board at Simla on Wednesday afternoon and after some conversation, the Board stated that some of the matters mentioned, were under consideration and that others would receive attention. The Board was sincerely anxious to improve the conditions of the third class passengers as rapidly as possible an pointed out that much had already been done.

Dr. Gour's civil marriage bill has been referred to a select committee consisting of Mr J. Chowdhri, Mr. Samarth, Rao Bahadur T. Ranachariar, Munshi Iswar Saran, Chaudhri Shahabudin, Rai Bahadur S. P. Bansal, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Lathe, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Col. Gidney and Dr Gour.

The Buddhist mission have left for Lhasa. They expect to be away some months.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO AMRITSAR.

CONFERS WITH NON-OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

The Governor accompanied by members of the Executive Council arrived here this morning and proceeded immediately to Guru-ka-Bagh where his Excellency spent some time inspecting the arrangements made for the protection of the property in dispute. After his return to Amritsar he held a conference for several hours with a number of non-officials including Mr. C. F. Andrews. The Governor and party left the same evening for Multan.

MR. DAS AND MRS NAIDU AT AMRITSAR.

MR. ANDREWS' VISIT TO WOUNDED AKALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 13.

Srijut C. R. Das and Shrimati Sarojini Naidu reach Amritsar on Friday Sept. 15. Others members of the Working Committee arrive on Saturday. It is believed that as now arranged the Working Committee meets on Sunday the 17th.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has been going round the wounded hospital of the Shromani Committee and inspecting the nature of the injuries received by the Akali patients.

COOPERATORS AND N. C. O PRISONERS.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

There was a prolonged discussion to-day in the Madras Legislative Council on a resolution touching the appointment of a committee to enquire into certain sentences passed against non-co-operators. The resolution as originally moved was in the form of recommendation to Government that in all cases of conviction of non-co-operators including those who are still in jail from 1st October 1921, the papers relating to the proceedings be referred to a bench of two judges of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, for revision. One member proposed an amendment making the resolution applicable to undefended non-co-operators who had done no violence to person or property.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Law Member, replying said that he could not understand the arguments of those who said that the prestige of Government would suffer because non-co-operators did not obtain justice, as they deliberately declined to have justice, and did not recognise the Government established by law in this country. He also remarked that Government were bound to act with caution and that they were not acting in a spirit of revenge. He asked the mover not to press the resolution as Government would have to face difficulties. Mr. Krishna Rao, however, pressed his resolution and it was defeated, 24 voting for and 53 against, three remaining neutral.

SUCCESS OF N. C. O. CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Sept. 13.

Five N. C. O., candidates for seats in the Taluk Local Board have all come out successful, carrying a large number of votes.

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ELECTORAL RULES.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

In the Legislative Assembly Sir William Vincent moved a resolution for a Committee to examine and report on amendments which are desirable in the Electoral Rules relating to the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the provincial Legislative Councils, apart from the questions affecting franchise and constituencies of the various chambers. The Home Member explained that the Electoral Rules were framed in great expedition and the experience of working them had shown some defects. The Rures were an experiment of a noval character in many ways in this country, and they required re-examination. For instance, among other things the Committee might consider that in order to avoid bogus candidates standing up for election, each member who wished to stand be required to deposit some amount. The Government of India has consulted the Local Governments and Mr. Hammond possessing expert knowledge about election work was on special duty in this connection. Government hoped that the labours of this Committee would result in the necessary amendments before the next general election which must be held at the latest by January 1924.

Mr. Agnihotri and J. Chowdhri each moved his amendment with the object of bringing within the purview of the Committee questions of the franchise and constituencies in a limited form.

Mr. Agnihotri urged that the several anomalies in the existing franchise must be removed.

Mr. Chowdhri showed that he represented a constituency extending over 30000 square miles. The time had come when the number of elected members of the Assembly must be further increased.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed complained of the inadequate representation of the Mahomedan community.

Sir William Vincent in winding up the debate warned the House that the present was a most inopportune time to reopen the question of constituencies and franchise. Mr. Ahmed had already shown that he wanted more seats for Mahomedans. Although the speaker was personally against abiding by the Lucknow compact, it was, however, adopted as the basis for distribution of seats. Some said that Mahomedans were a party to that pact. (voices "Yes, they were. Counter voices from some Mahomedan members "no they were not.)"

Sir William Vincent:—"Well, then the difference of opinion in this very House supports my contention that time is most inopportune for reopening this question of communal representation and that the Assembly would do an act of unwisdom in attempting to go into this question now. But, besides this consideration, even if an examination of these questions was desirable, Government had not even attempted to collect data for it. While in the case of the electoral rules, the opinions of the Local Governments had been received and it was possible to come to a decision regarding amendments to the Rules before the next general election took place. However, if the very wide question of franchise and constituencies was gone into, the result of the Committees' labour and the final decision on them could never be taken before the next election.

The House rejected the amendment of Mr. Agnihotri.

Mr. Chowdhri withdrew his proposal.

COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

To-day was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Innes the "tar" legislation of this session, providing compensation to workmen for injury by accident, by certain classes of employers and defining the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen. If and when this measure is passed into law it would remove a slur on India's name as being nearly alone among the civilized countries without a legislation of this kind. The House agreed to commit the Bill to a joint Committee of the two Houses consisting of twenty-two members.

MESTION AWARD.

MONSTER PETITION FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The long expected discussion on the provincial contributions to the Central exchequer is coming up to-morrow in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sohan Lal an ultra, loyalist of Lahore, who got his luck in the ballot will move his resolution for reduction of the total provincial contributions by two crores, the benefit of such reduction to be distributed to the provinces of Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab. There has been a rush of amendments to this resolution from members of several provinces each claming a share for his own. These include Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. In one of my previous messages I forecasted the possibility of the Bengal members adopting the suggestion of Mr. Manmohandas Ramje for an examination through a royal commission of the whole question of financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to a more satisfactory allocation of revenue. This attitude of the Bengal members still continues and it is not improbable that they would eventually join the Bombay block. There is, however, great sympathy felt everywhere with the special grievances of Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab under the notorious Meston award; as it is, therefore, expected that this sympathy will find, for some expression during the discussion on Mr. Sohan Lal's motion.

MADRAS PETITION.

In order to impress upon the house the extreme necessity of treating Madras with special attention in the matter Mr. M. K. Reddi, Secretary of the Democratic Party and elected member from Madras will lay on the table soon after the question time boxes containing petitions signed by eighty five thousand voters of the Madras Presidency requesting the president and members of the Legislative Assembly to support the reduction of contribution at present payable by the Madras Government. The petition which, I understand, is signed also by a very large number of European voters reads as follows:

"This humble petition showeth that whereas the province of Madras has paid and is paying a higher rate of taxation than other provinces; and whereas a fifth part of the revenues appropriated to the province is taken towards the deficit of the Government of India; and whereas the said sum is is more than twice this province's equitable share of such deficit; with the result that distress is caused, enterprise checked and progress made impossible. Now therefore, your petitioner doth humbly pray that you will make a recommendation to the Government of India and the Secretary of State in favour of a reduction of the deficit of the Government of India and a corresponding reduction in the contribution of the Presidency of Madras and in particular of an assurance that no more shall be levied from the Presidency from the 1st, April. 1923 than at most 248 lakhs of rupees."

It is not known how exactly the debate will turn after the presentation of this monster petition but there is every prospect of the Madras members being united in their support of Mr. Sohanlal's motion. At the time of writing this message a brisk canvassing is going on in favour of the three provinces mentioned in the resolution; and judging from the attitude of the members of other provinces it is possible to state that although there will be deep sympathy felt towards the hard hit portions of India the balance will eventually turn in favour of an examination of the question by a royal commission. The question being provincial has not come up either before the Democratic or the National Party and the voting will, therefore, depend on the ability of the members of the three provinces to convince the rest of the House. The attitude of the Government, also, will greatly depend on the course of the debate but it may be fairly predicted that they would far rather take a recourse to an examination of the question by a royal commission than attempt to please one province or a group of provinces and incur the displeasure of the rest. I understand that Sir Montagu Webb or Karachi will, also, favour the idea of a royal commission, and Sir Montagu is a force to reckon with in financial matters. So that for all practical purposes it may be stated that the question of provincial contributions will be shelved for some time at least in the same way as so many other matters have been whatever the urgency of the situation. The result of to-morrow's debate in the Legislative Assembly will, however, set the seal to the fate of a similar resolution when Lala Sukhbir Sinha of the United Provinces will bring forward shortly in the Council of State. Dewan Bahadur Ramabadhra Naidu of Madras sent in a notice of a motion on the same subject but I understand he has been informed by the President that as his resolution is practically identical with Mr. Sukhbir Sinha's motion it cannot under the rules be admitted. But what we are now concerned with is not the discussion in the Council of State but in the Legislative Assembly. The debate in the lower chamber will, therefore, be watched with the keenest interest.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Legislative Assembly discussed at great length to-day, one of the burning questions of the day relating to provincial contributions to the Central Exchequer which has been agitating the minds of certain provinces, particularly Madras. The original resolution on the subject and the 14 amendments to it show that while the general consensus of opinion is in favour of reopening the Meston Settlement they differ greatly as to the method and details to be adopted to achieve the purpose. On the floor of the house below the Secretary's table lay a heap of monster petitions said to have been signed by about 75,000 voters for the Assembly in Madras showing the intensity of feeling in that province in favour of reduction of contributions. Soon after the President took his seat at 11 o'clock Mr. K. Reddi Garu formally presented to the President the monster petition. No questions were asked to-day.

Dr. Nandlal moved for adjournment of the house to discuss the Moharrum riots at Multan. Sir William Vincent opposed the motion as being brought forward after the disturbance had subsided. Moreover, the matter was a purely provincial one and if the Assembly was to discuss every riot in the country he did not know where it could all end.

As the required number of twenty-five members did not support the motion, leave for adjournment was refused. The Home Member promised to lay on the table of the Library a statement regarding the riot.

RELIEF WORK IN UNAO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

Relief camps organised by Seva Samitis in connection with the recent flood in Unao are being broken up as people have returned to their homes. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce have issued an urgent appeal for money to continue works of relief. The Chamber urge on Government to rebuild the road between Unao and Cawnpore and eulogise the noble work done by the Seva Samitis under conditions of great self-sacrifice. All contributions should be sent to the Allahabad Bank, Cawnpore, marked Unao Relief Fund.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th Sept 1922:

Cotton	1904 Bs.
Wheat	129 1 Cwts
Linseed	1002 ,,
Rape, etc.	86 ,,
Rapeseed	Nil ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	1286 ,,
Castorseed	3078 ,,
Rice	51738 ,,
Kyrabeliam	32 ,,
Cottonseed	3 55 ,,
Cottonseed	3016 ,,
Gram	3019 ,,
Jowar	166 ,,
Bajri	20 ,,
Barley	7 ,,
Gajra	293 ,,
Gool	1300 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th

	Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1-3	9/1½
Bank Demand	1-3	9/6
Usance Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3	25 3
Bar Demand		370
American Dollars		35
Hongkong Dollars		20
Shanghai		27
Japan		168 1/2
Singapore		48

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready,	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Basis Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	3 2 0	3 0 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	3 2 0	3 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	3 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	19 0 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	12 4 0
Linseed, White 28-15	50 0 0	16 0 0
Linseed, Gujar 74-28	75 0 0	16 0 0
Linseed, Gujar 80-30	72 0 0	14 8 0
Linseed Black	14 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	66 8 0	12 8 0
Mowrawood	4 0 0	7 12 0
Barley	39 0 0	—
Safflower	54 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	3 5 0 0	5 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	3 8 7 4	—
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	3 8 5 0	—
Linseed, May	3 18 9 9	—
Linseed, Sept.	3 14 3 3	—

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Lieutenant F. W. Power, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S.

Mr. Collins to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation and to do duty at Satara.

Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Rustamji Cama to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalwala.

Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjvandas Kagalwala, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.I., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay.

With the concurrence of the Minister, is the services of Mr. J. Walker, Assistant Conservator of Forests has been transfered from West Nasik to Surat Division.

Mons. P. L. Charlier, Lecturer in French, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on half average pay.

Mr. N. H. Hey, B. A., I.C.S., as Officer on Special Duty in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Project for a period of three months, pending further orders, in addition to his own duties as Special Settlement Officer, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah Districts in Sind.

BOMBAY'S IMPASSABLE ROADS.

A MAZAGON WAIL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding. The Committee gave consideration to the following letter to the Secretary dated the 15th June, 1922, from Mr. Bomanji Rustomji Munshi, stating that the condition of roads at Mazagon is horrible especially during the monsoon and that a shower or two makes the roads full of mud, and that if it were to rain heavily for a couple of hours, the roads would become full of water and practically impassable; that from Hancock Bridge to Reay Road the condition of the road is pitiful and that the bridge itself is greatly in want of repairs; that at the Tram Terminus at Mazagon, the road is so badly constructed that it becomes full of water when it rains and that consequently the traffic becomes much congested, that at Materpakhady the road is very narrow and that the building contractors seem to have taken possession of a portion of the road; that when it rains heavily one must either stop where he is or walk through water and find his way; that the drainage of locality also "does not seem to be up-to-date" and that the drains get constantly choked up. The letter expressed a hope that immediate steps will be taken to remedy the grievances

The Commissioner in his report on the letter stated: "It is quite true that some of the roads in Mazagon are bad. It is proposed to resurface them in the near future. Extensive works cannot, however, be undertaken at present for want of funds. As regards Mazagon Road from Babula Tank to the Hancock Bridge, a contract for repairing it was let and the work was to be started about three months ago. But owing to the operations of the G. I. P. Railway Company in connection with the widening and reconstruction of the bridge, the repair work had to be stopped. It will, however, be taken in hand after the bridge work is completed. The remaining portion of the road was resurfaced a few months ago and is in good condition. The muddy condition of the roads is due to their surfaces being water bound, and this defect must continue until better methods are adopted for treating the road surfaces. As regards drainage arrangements in Mazagon, a storm-water drain has recently been constructed in Mazagon Road. In Matharpakhady Road there are pucca open road side drains. These drains get filled in with mud, sand, etc. washed out by heavy showers of rain during monsoon, but they are frequently cleaned by the Health Department. There are water entrances near Sir Dhunjibhoy Bamanji's bungalow and they are cleaned by the Drainage Department whenever they get choked. Regarding building materials at Matharpakhady Road, care is being taken to see that no more than the allotted area is occupied by the builders."

Dr. Mahisheri said that yesterday when he happened to pass along the road in question, he found it in unhealthy condition. There were mud and 'cutchra' lying on the road. It was the duty of the Municipality at least to have the road cleaned.

Mr. M. Chinoy said that it was due to somebody's negligence that the road was kept in such a condition.

Mr. Bomanbehram said that the road was such that it was practically impossible for people to pass on.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation recommending the reply to the effect to the Commissioner's report.

MR. G. D. SAVARKAR.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPRECIATION.

Under the auspices of the Hind Mahilla Samaj a large number of women met in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Tuesday to congratulate Mr. G. D. Savarkar on his release from prison and to hand over to him a purse. A message from him was delivered by his brother Dr Savarkar regarding the kindly feelings expressed by the ladies, which he appreciated more than the gift in money, as the latter he had forsaken for the service of his country over fifteen years ago. He was happy to see a remarkable change in the last few years by the entry of women in the services of the country, thus bringing Swaraj within easy reach of the nation. The ladies collected, though at a short notice, over Rs. 300 which amount they insisted should be spent for his personal comforts.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week was general and sufficient in Gujarat and Konkan, but was light and partial elsewhere. More rain is badly needed, especially in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are generally thriving except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Dharwar where they are withering. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly.

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વધારે માહીતી માટીએ.
ઉપર લખ્યા મુજબ ન હોય તો પાછી મોકલવી.
ઉપર લખ્યા મુજબ ન હોય તો પાછી મોકલવી.

DON'T LEAP IN THE DARK.

DO BUSINESS WITH CAUTION.

It is common experience that the man who is cautions is always prosperous and the merchant who think twice before doing any transaction escapes any financial trouble. If, before, doing any teji-mandi transaction, you will consult Joshi Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma regarding the future developments and tendency of teji-mandi and other business, you will easily recover any loss you have sustained, and besides make large profits. Joshi Krishnalal, by his expert knowledge of Astrology, Ramal Vidya and the Occult Science, and by his vast practical experience, can foretell quite accurately the future teji-mandi prices of cotton golds, silver, shares and any other commodity. All experienced business-men consult him as to their business and consequently are always successful. Numberless certificates have been received from them, a few of which are given below. Convince yourself by a personal visit.

CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

COPY. No. 3.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

MEHTA KISHANSINGH
DEWAN OF JODHPUR, STATE.
JODHPUR.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

4th February, 1915.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MUSLIMS' GREETINGS TO PARSIS.

M. M. H. J. M. Chotani President Central Khilafat Committee Bombay writes:—

"I offer, on my own behalf and on behalf of my coreligionists, sincerest greetings to our Parsee brethren on the occasion of their *I'd* festival, and wish them a happy new year. We the Indian Muslims are passing through a very critical period of our national existence, and those of our Parsee brethren who have shown deepest sympathy to us in our troubles and tribulations, and have taken part in our movement deserve our wholehearted thanks and gratitude. A few friend in need is a friend indeed. We shall never forget their brotherly cooperation valuable support in the furtherence of our cause and assure them of our highest appreciation.

"We count on them as our benefectors who have participated in our life and death struggle in the name of righteousness and justice. I also wish happy I'd to those of our Parsee brethren who have not yet been able to take a practical part in our movement. I am confident that they also realize the justification of our cause and have sympathy with us this is the highest time for mutual harmony and concord, and let us all strive hard for promoting and strengthening unity and brotherhood which is so essential for our common goal."

AMENDMENT OF RENT ACT.

TENANTS' DEMANDS.

At a meeting of the tenants residing in E, F, and G Wards held on Thursday last under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, and presided over by Mr. J. Baptista to express its views in regard to the proposed Amendment to the Rent Act, it was resolved:

That the house-owners should not be allowed to increase the rents of their houses by more than 10 per cent on the rent of 1916 as at present;

that the Act should be in force for at least five years from 1st September 1923;

(2) That during this period the Government be requested to raise a loan in order to help Cooperative Housing Societies on a liberal scale;

that the Government be also requested to carry out vigorously its Housing programme for the middle and the lower classes;

that the Government also be requested to expedite the Development of the northern part of the Island of Bombay and its suburbs and make sites for building available on terms likely to stimulate the erection of new houses.

THE RENT ACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are all indebted to Mr. Paymaster for the thorough manner in which he has exposed the selfish attempts of the landlords of Bombay to secure an amendment of the Rent Act that has been in force in Bombay for the last nearly four years and has made the life of the majority of tenants tolerable. Now we are obliged to the venteran, Mr. V. J. Patel, for his straight speech demanding as a matter of right the equitable solution of the tenant problem in Bombay. In this respect we are fortunate that the Governor, Sir George Lloyd, is with the tenants. We are sure to meet with frantic opposition at the hands and mouths of the landlords who are so accustomed to appropriate unearned increments that they have begun to look upon it as their right to appropriate them. Landed property in cities is always to be considered on a different footing from landed property in the country. The community has the first claim on all land in cities and must be first considered. It is not suggested that the proprietary rights are to be dissolved but that they must be modified, limited and regulated so that the primary interests of the community will be properly protected.

Sir George Lloyd is generally in favour of the tenants, but is too astute either to be relied upon or even to show his hand, while the Bill is before the Legislative Council. It will, therefore, be the duty of the popular members of the Corporation as well as of the public bodies like the Municipal Reform Association and the Tenant's Association, to educate the members of the Bombay Legislative Council on the merits of the Bill. It is very likely that the majority of the city members will give in their votes against the tenants. Most of the mofussil members, on the other hand, may be expected to appreciate the distress of the tenants in Bombay many of them even from their own experience. A member like Mr. Haji will certainly vote on behalf of the tenants and will help in the education of the mofussil members of the Legislative Council.

The minimum required by 95 per cent. of the Bombay population is the continuation of the present Rent Act, at least for five years. The conditions of housing are not materially altered except that the big houses have become cheaper and more available and that a number of houses show the boards, "Mortgagees in possession," Those that can rent these big houses are not anong the 95 per cent, whose crying need is accommodiation in Bombay. Five years is the period which the most sanguine person will require in respect of easing the housing distress of tenants. Five years will give a comparative certainty to the all too distressed tenants, and will be a sufficient time to consider the whole question of the tenant's right of residence in a comprehensive manner. The proposed increase of 33 1/3 per cent. is unquestionably too excessive. There can be no case made out for any increase at all, but if some has to be sanctioned to placate the landlords, 15 per cent. would be anple. The condition precedent to the claiming of this increase ought to be certain repairs which the tenant may demand. The popular members of the Council should see that there is a provision in the Bill giving to the tenants the power of enforcing the law as also the rules made by the Municipal Corporation. In the absence of this power the Municipal authorities allow the house-owners to ride roughshod over the rules made by the Corporation. It is also necessary for the representatives of the people to combat the view the High Court of Bombay given under the guidance of Sir Basil Scott. It was held by him sitting with another judge that the Rent Act was always to be construed in favour of the landlords. It must be definitely enacted that notwithstanding this decision of the High Court, the Rent Act should be construed in favour of the tenants, the relief of the tenants being its one and of main purpose.—Yours, etc.,

DISTRESSED TENANT.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council passed the Municipal Bill on Tuesday. The Nagpur University Bill and Central Provinces High School EtucationBill were then referred to a select committee.

"Told I was Incurable".

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

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COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.

It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer In Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakull, Conjeeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Colic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallianganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

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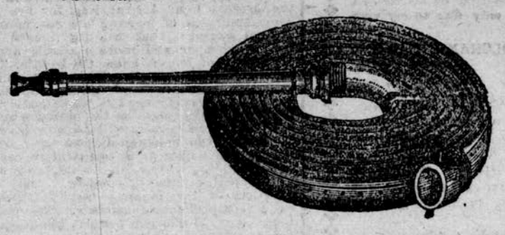

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